THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance.) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25
Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1865. NO. 162.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Chatfield Hardaway,

Of Hardaway & Sons, manufacturers of improved patent Spike, Rivet and Bolt Machines, is at the Monongahela House, and will receive orders until the 22d instant.

Spring Dry Goods

On Monday, the 20th inst., the grand sale of Spring Dry Goods will begin, and some great bargains may be expected at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market st.

English Opera.

The ever popular "Bohemian Girl" is announced for to night. We are glad to see such full and fashionable houses—the Troupe deserve them.

Oil Maps, Magazines, &c.

Oil Maps, pocket books, stationery, the best in the city, pocket inks, pencils, all the new books, magazines and papers received daily at Pittock's.

The National Petroleum Times,

No. 3, for this week, has oil intelligence from all parts, table of oil companies, their stock, capitals, sales of the week, dividends, &c. The Ohio mining law, oil discoveries, etc., price 10 cents.

Auction Sale of Lumber.

A large lot of lumber, in buildings connected with the Union Hotel, Pasture Lane, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, at 9 o'clock, this morning.

Photographs, &c.

Photographs of the favorite Comedians, Mrs. Dickson, Moody, Hays, Black, Rippey, Herron, Hull, Negley, Rowley, and 500 other officers, Albums, Folios, Diaries and Gold Pens, for sale at Pittock's.

Greenwood Institute.

For young ladies. The Spring and Summer Session, of twelve weeks, will open on the 15th of April, 1865, the vacation occurring during the months of July and August. Address Mrs. C. T. Gantz, principal, New Brighton, Pa.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

Pure Wine and Liquors, fancy articles, all kinds Lubin's Cocoanut Cream, for sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, where everything in the drug line can be found—near the Postoffice.

Spring Styles.

All the new styles of gents youths and children's hats and caps. Also, a splendid assortment of ladies' and misses' hats, which will be sold at the lowest prices—trimmed or otherwise—or trimmed to order by a milliner of superior taste. Don't forget the place. Wm. Fleming's first-class popular hat and cap store No. 139 Wood street.

M'Neely Normal School, of Ohio.

Location, Hopedale, Harrison county twenty miles west of Steubenville, near Miller's Station, P. C. and C. and R. This Institution is now in successfully through the 14th year of its history.

For healthfulness and beauty of situation—for cheapness and facilities for comfort—and for thoroughness of drill this School is not surpassed by any in the west The Spring Session will open April 4th. Address, W. Brinkerhoff, Principal Normal School, Hopedale, Ohio.

Dry Goods.

The greatest sale of Dry Goods ever known to our city, will, we understand come off next week, beginning with Monday. This is to be the greatest, in the largest stock, and at the greatest reduction in prices, is to be offered; the entire stock, amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, embracing silks of every description, dress goods, housekeeping goods, goods for men's wear, &c., &c., will be sold without reservation. The sale is to come off at the establishment of J. W. Barker & Co 59 Market street. We will not particularize prices further than to say that many things will be sold at one half former prices. This may appear incredible, but we know it to be a fair expectation created by this notice will be fully realized.

Upright Church Organ.

Rev Dr. P. S. Donelson, of the Ohio Wes. Fem. College, Delaware, Ohio, has just purchased, for use at the College, a splendid double bank, upright, 16 stop solid pedal bass Organ Harmonium, of Carhart & Needham's New York manufacture. It is intended, as Professor Mayo, of that College states, to beat a one thousand dollar organ in their church, and the Professor thinks it fully able to accomplish that test. The power and variety of its tones are truely wonderful, while the simplicity of its construction, and ease of the performer to get at all parts of the instrument with ease, and thus keep it in perfect, order with facility, without further trouble and expense. The Messrs. Kleeber & Bro., of Wood street, are the sole agents for the upright Organ Harmoniums of Carhart & Needham make.

The Golden Age of Enterprise.

Since the creation of the world, no era has been so distinguished for its valuable discoveries as the XIXth century, and no people more enterprising than those of American. Though this is an age of magnificent projects, yet many of these projects, however, which have for their immediate object the greatest benefit of the human race, fail in accomplishing the desired end. For instance, the labors of temperance lecturers, reformatories for inebriates, philanthropists, &c., have had but little success on the general mass of mankind. We are in hopes, however, that at last we have the right man in the right place. We refer to Mr. Speer, of New Jersey, whose celebrated Samburg wine promises to supersede all the alcoholic poison in the country. As a wine it is healthy, innocent and delicious, without the least danger of intoxication. We speak advisedly, having tried it ourselves. To persons who are weak and sickly, the use of the Samburg wine will restore their health and strength. Physicians, clergymen and temperance advocates should encourage the use of the samburg wine, and thus aid the cause of temperance and moderation. We especially recommend it to the families for its purity, exquisite flavor and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medicinal powers. We understand that Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting it and that it requires four years' process before it is fit for the market.—*N. Y. Baptist.*

Our druggists have procured some direct from the vineyard. It is excellent for females to use.

The News by Telegraph.

The telegraph wires East and West of Pittsburgh were all down last night, the resut of the storm and freshet, which will account for the meagre amount of telegraphic dispatches in to-day's COMMERCIAL. The washing away of railroad bridges has also detained the trains, and the mails are from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind time.

Railway Matters.

MONONGAHELA AND LEWISBURG RAILROAD.—The West Virginia Legislature, at its recent session, passed a bill incorporating the Monongahela and Lewisburg Railroad Company, which proposes the erection of a road from the Pennsylvania line to Lewisburg, West Virginia. As this route is of great importance to the trade of Pittsburgh, the following, relating to the proposed road, from the Morgantown *Post*, will be read with interest: "The route of the road is confined to the Monongahela Valley, from Morgantown to Clarksburg, by way of the West Fork. Hence shall we connect with the North, is the question, as the act provides for beginning at any point on the Pennsylvania line, in the county of Monongalia. Two plans are suggested, one to connect with the road already constructed at Uniontown by the way of Morgantown—a distance of 24 miles—and thence along the Monongahela 22 miles to Fairmont, where it will intersect the B. and O. R. R.; the other is to continue the route, for which we learn there has been a charter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from Pittsburgh via Brownsville, along the Monongahela to the line, and thence via Morgantown to Fairmont. This latter would follow the course of the river all the way, and would pass within two miles of the celebrated Maple oil wells. The former would pass about five miles from Dunkard creek. We suggest to the Pittsburgh capitalists and merchants that if they desire to connect with the B. and O. R. R. this is the shortest route, as it is the most direct for them to do so. In addition to this it is the natural outlet of all the trade of the Monongahela Valley, which will as inevitably find its way to their market as the water of the Monongahela which washes their wharves.

"Along the line of this road lays such a body of minerals as can be found in no other country. We have three coal seams, respectively eleven, seven, and five feet in thickness; iron ore of inexhaustible beds and excellent quality; limestone, fire clay, and along the creeks which flow into the river, veins of cannel coal which run to these; and last, but not least, oil has been discovered in the only well bored on the Monongahela, between this place and Fairmont. The character of the country along the route is that which is found throughout all Pennsylvania—rolling and extremely fertile; indeed, it is a characteristic of our hills that they are equally fertile with the bottom lands. We hope to see the citizens take an interest in this matter. Let there be a public meeting on the subject. The persons who are named as corporators should be requested to open the books without delay, and a committee should be formed to correspond with the Pittsburgh capitalists and business men, and railroad companies, whose interests would be enhanced by the construction of the road. This is now our opportunity to accomplish a long desired object."

SPRING FRESHET.

Great Destruction of Property.

The Allegheny Overflows its Banks.

Oil City Submerged.

Houses with Inmates Floating in the Stream.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

Everything Pertaining to Oil Afloat.

Loss Estimated by Millions.

Railroads and Telegraphs Destroyed.

Impossible to Estimate the Distress of the People.

We are now in the midst of what promises to be the greatest and most disastrous freshest that has ever occurred in the Allegheny Valley since the memorable flood of 1832. The people residing in the immediate vicinity of the city have been prepared for it, and their precautions will, therefore, save them the usual disasters resulting from a sudden rising of the waters. During the day, yesterday, the most painful rumors were afloat in the city relative to disasters by the flood in Oil City, Franklin, and other towns along the river. Houses with their residents were reported to be carried off from Oil City, and part of the town of Franklin swept away by the angry water. The Allegheny river, at this city, commenced rising rapidly on Thursday morning, and continued to swell during the night and yesterday at the rate of about six inches per hour. At dusk last evening the water had risen to twenty-seven feet, and the lower portions of Allegheny and Pittsburgh were submerged. A large number of families were compelled to vacate their dwellings, while many others removed their effects to the upper stories, and hold communication with the main land by means of skiffs and small rafts. The excitement was intense, and the abutments and footwalks of the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge were crowded with people anxiously gazing upon the rising waters.

An immense amount of property has been destroyed, which is estimated by millions of dollars. The river was literally covered with oil barrels and lumber during the day and evening. Three frame dwelling houses floated down during the afternoon, one of them having a stove pipe protruding through the roof, from which the smoke was issuing. One of the houses was drawn by the current to the Allegheny side of the river, and moored in safety near the island. A span of a bridge, about one hundred feet in length, passed down together with thousands of oil barrels; lumber which had apparently been piled in yards and carried from their foundations, remaining intact rafts, flats, derricks, saw logs, and everything that could possibly float away. The piers of the upper bridges were piled with rafts and heavy timbers, much of which will be saved when the river recedes. A number of men, in skiffs were busily engaged during the day in saving oil barrels and lumber, although the current was fearfully swift, their dangerous labors were rewarded with considerable success. Two flats, laden with coal, passed the piers of the bridges in safety, but were followed by these men, overhauled at Manchester, and brought to the shore. The persistent efforts of these skillful boatmen to recover the lost property attracted great attention from persons on the shore, who stimulated them to greater exertion by frequent demonstrations of approval.

The loss immediately around the city is confined principally to oil barrels, a large number of which were floated off. Workmen were engaged to a late hour last night in removing barrels from the wharf, and it required the utmost exertion, in many instances, to save them, owing to the rapid rise of the river. It is impossible to estimate the damage which has been sustained, but it will be very heavy. Mr. Strickler, an oil dealer, lost 340 barrels, and the Lucesco Oil Works are also heavy losers. We did not learn the names of any others.

The lines of the various railroads centering in this city suffered severely from the flood. At Tipton, beyond Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a bridge over a small stream was washed away, and delayed the trains for several hours. The damage, however, was repaired, and the trains commenced running as usual. The track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was submerged between Freeport and Kittanning, and travel was suspended. We learn that the river along the line of this road was swollen to such an extent, in some places, as to cover an extent of four or five miles. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was not incommoded by the high water, and their trains were run as usual.

About eight o'clock last evening the water burst from the mouths of the sewers on Federal street, Allegheny, and in a short time the street from the Suspension Bridge to the Railroad Depot was covered to the depth of about a foot. At twelve o'clock the river had risen to thirty feet, and the water on Federal street had, in some places, reached the depth of three feet, and communication between the two cities by that avenue was cut off. The cellars on both sides of St. Clair street are filled with water, as are nearly all the buildings within a square of the river. It was supposed last night by well informed river men that there would be at least six feet more water. Great fears were expressed for the safety of Mechanics's rest bridge, and a rumor was current that it had been swept away, but up to twelve o'clock last night it still maintained its position. From indications, the present freshet will equal if not surpass any previous flood which has occurred for many years.

The telegraph wires along the Ohio river were down last night, caused by the poles supporting them being washed away by the flood. The wires East also suffered from the same cause.

Concerning the destruction by the freshet elsewhere we have the subjoined dispatches:

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, March 17.

The river is six feet higher at this place than ever known before. The bridge across French creek has been swept off. The loss is estimated at over one million of dollars in this section The water is still rising. All land communication is cut off from here.

W. W. W.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, March 17—6 P. M.

The river has risen since last night fourteen feet. Most of the bridges are swept away, and we have no communication with any place by rail. The whole of the lower part of Oil City is swept away. Houses, with their inmates, are floating on the river. It is impossible to estimate the loss and distress. The river is filled with every thing pertaining to the oil trade. The railroad to Meadville cannot be repaired for several days. The Oil City Railroad is under the water. The damage is great. The inhabitant says the river is higher than ever known before.

LATER.—The river ceased rising at 8 o'clock P. M. F.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

FRANKLIN, March 17.

This is the greatest freshet ever known in Oildom. There is complete destruction of everything. The Oil City Railroad is two feet under water. The bridge over French Creek is swept away. Yesterday the water was eight feet deep on Seneca street, Oil City. Houses, derricks, tanks and oil barrels all started on a journey last evening. Loss estimated at over one million dollars. Report says it is almost a deluge. The people of Oil City have had to take refuge on the hills. Telegraph communication is destroyed between Franklin and Oil Valley.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—The river is rising from four to six inches an hour, and thirty-five feet of water in the river.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 17.

We are having the greatest flood ever known in this region. The bridge at Oil City and the French creek bridge at Franklin were swept away. A mile of the railroad track is gone and the telegraph lines on Oil creek are washed away. Houses, tanks, barrels (full and empty), cover the river. The loss is estimated by the million. The river is still rising. The water in this vicinity is three feet higher than ever before.

BUFFALO, March 17.

The gas works are effectually stopped and the fires are out, and no gas can be furnished to our citizens for days to come. The iron bridge across the river, built by the Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company, was carried away about one o'clock. Little Falls is the farthest point that has been reached to-day. There are about two miles of telegraph poles and wires down this side of Little Falls. The extent of damage east of that place is unknown.

ROCHESTER, March 17.

There is the greatest flood at Rochester that was ever known. The water in the river fills all the arches under the aqueduct, and overflows the railroad bridge. It is several feet deep on Exchange street, and flows across Buffalo street near the Arcade, filling all the cellars and covering the ground floor of many of the principal stores. No trains have left the city eastward on the Central or Genesee Valley roads since yesterday at eight o'clock. The water is still rising, but as it has subsided in the river at Mount Morris it is hoped that no great damage will result.

GETTING THEIR DESERTS.

Leading Tennessee Rebels Fined for False Imprisonment and Cruelty to Union Men.

From Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.

$40,000 DAMAGES.

A jury of Knox county returned a verdict of $40,000, on Monday last, in favor of the heirs of Samuel Pickens, deceased, and against Sneed Crozier and Reynolds, three leading rebels and men of property. Judge Pickens was a State Senator, and a man of some sixty-five years, and by his arrest and treatment, and confinement in the dead of winter, died in prison. His wife, of similar age, was brought to a premature grave, because of the imprisonment of her husband. It was in proof before the court that when Pickens marched through the streets in custody, Sneed said, "God d—n him, he ought to be hung and quartered." It was in proof that Crozier wrote certain inflammatory editorials, which were published in the *Register*, against Pickens, Hodgeson and others. And it was in proof that Reynolds, the Rebel Commissioner, insultingly refused Pickens counsel, while going through a mock investigation.

These three men were all lawyers, and knew better than to conspire against the lives and property of law-abiding Union men. Sneed and Crozier are ex-members of the American Congress, and Reynolds is an ex-Paymaster in the United States Army. They have all taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Instead of keeping that oath they have held caucuses plotting against the lives of loyal men, and procuring money to raise a rebel force to carry on the war, and ended at the depot, made speeches to rebel troops, and cheered them on in the hell-born and hell-bound cause of treason.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

Horace Foster, a loyal citizen of Blount county, had a suit for damages tried in our Circuit Court last Tuesday, and received damages to the tune of $25,000. The parties sued were James Smith, Franklin Smith, Fred. Lenoir, W. M. Cox, D. Cox, H. Cox, Henry Burnett and W. T. Johnson, several of the parties are wealthy, and Foster will be able to make the money in short order. The jury were out five minutes, and all that was needed for Foster to ought to have claimed fifty thousand. The proof was, that they instigated the rebels to rob him of his horses, mules, cattle, tobacco, grain and hay, and then to shoot him through the thigh, and drive him, while bleeding through Knoxville up to the provost's guard.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS "STAKE."

On Saturday last we recovered damages of of Sneed, Crozier & Reynolds, in the Circuit Court for Knox Co., to the amount of $25,000, for having caused the illegal imprisonment, and banishment from the State three years ago, alone for our opinions and our steadfast adherence to the Federal Union. We stated the case fairly in the office of Ramsey, and their discussion of the ways and means of disposing of us, as a part and parcel of the general wicked, and most infernal conspiracy. We laid our damages at $5,000 and the jurors were out on the case five minutes, returning the verdict named. They would have put the liability at $50,000 each. We will proceed to collect this amount, and thus teach these arrogant rebels to take care, when they bring an action for rebellion, for they imprison men, who they imprison, and what they imprison for.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

Now that our courts are to be restored, and the amendments to our State Constitution have been ratified, let those Union men who have been imprisoned for love of their whole country, whose families have been robbed and abused, use the parties for heavy damages, and in this way let them be remunerated for losses. An honest and patriotic jury will in these cases in every such case, and the operation will teach traitors for all time to come, and their children after them, to behave themselves, and let better men than themselves alone.

AN UNHAPPY AFFAIR.

An Hotel Keeper Married to a Soldiers Wife—Return of the First Husband—A Disconsolate Old Man.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

An extremely unhappy affair has just been brought to light in this city, in which an elderly but a well-known hotel keeper, not a hundred miles from this city, figures as one of the prominent characters. As a natural consequence, he frets cheerless and melancholy over the result, and he has the sympathy of the community in his disconsolate mood. The story, if all the incidents connected with it could be properly written up, would afford the subject for several interesting volumes.

When the first call was made by the President for three years' troops, a young man who resided in the interior of the State, was among those who volunteered his services in defense of his country. He was well to do in the world and a young wife, to whom he gladly gave the most implicit confidence, and who was, so far as the world knew, an honest, upright and faithful wife and woman, true to her husband, and was highly respected by all who knew her. Her husband joined one of the Michigan regiments, and was soon at the front. For a year or so he corresponded regularly with his wife, but unfortunately he was taken prisoner. His wife could hear no tidings of him, which tended to increase her fears that he had been killed. Whether she came to the conclusion that such a calamity had befallen him we know not, she waited patiently for a long time, but becoming cheerless at the prolonged absence of her husband, she gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again.

She came to this city and put up at a hotel, the proprietor of which had buried a loving wife about six months previously. He was rather elderly, to be sure, but then the old man sees a really handsome lady, he is very apt to forget past misfortunes, for the time being, at least. The lady registered her name as Miss ——. The proprietor, in his innocence, yearned to make her his wife. An intimacy sprang up between them, which ripened into love, and they were married. The happy event was celebrated in good style, and the many friends of the old gentleman, so soon as they learned of the marriage, called to congratulate him. Even "ye locals" were there, who in happy strains chronicled at considerable length the full particulars of the event. They, too, were favorably impressed with the personal appearance and beauty of the bride, of course, and said of her while looking that one so young and handsome should be so matched as to throw herself away. She did not agree with them on this point, however, nor did the proprietor of the hotel. In due time the bride made wife was installed as the mistress of the house, and she presided over the hotel with the dignity of a queen. She floated like a fairy about the house, making everybody happy. Her cheerful conversation and merry makings gave the constant talk of the boarders. In a word, while she insisted upon the work incident to hotel keeping being performed with scrupulous exactness, she kept all in good humor. She won the confidence of all who knew her, and, better than all, made her new husband happy. He reciprocated, and although it is said that to outsiders the old gentleman was neither attractive nor pleasant, he loved his young wife with a fondness almost indescribable.

Like all other mortals, he was liable to disappointment. A change came over the spirit of his dreams, and the face of the man—the loving husband we have now a disconsolate old man. If the reader will be patient we will reveal a secret, that all may learn profit by the experience, and "beware of vidders."

Not many days ago, a young man, slightly bronzed by a Southern clime, dressed in the garb of a soldier, manly in form, and with an eye flashing fire, might have been seen rushing into the —— hotel. Rush is the word. He went in with a single bound, and fell into the arms of the proprietor. The man whom he sought after stood before him. The soldier, it is said, drew a revolver, and in thundering tones demanded to know where his wife was. It is unnecessary to repeat all the conversation that occurred on the occasion, but explanations followed—the soldier was shown into the family rooms—the long lost husband was recognized by his (and the last bard's) wife—and there were bitter tears shed all around. Matters being properly cleared up, the soldier and his wife left on the first train for Jackson.

In narrating the above facts, we have carefully excluded all names for obvious reasons. The story is true in every particular.

CENTREVILLE AND UNION RAILROAD.—The act authorizing the construction of a railroad from Union Mills, Erie county, to the oil regions, has been modified from its original plan, and provides that the road is to be built from Union to Centreville, to be called the Centreville and Union Railroad, though the object gained is about the same that was first asked for, with additional advantages perhaps conferred by the privilege to lay a third rail, to accommodate both the wide and the narrow gauge. The consummation of the object will afford the people of Union Mills an opportunity to rejoice, and at once afford the long sought for transportation facilities to the people of the oil region.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco of the 16th says: The steamship Sierra Nevada, from Portland and Victoria, brings nearly $70,000 in gold. A large emigration of Chinese is flowing into British Columbia. An expedition for the cod fisheries, off the coast of Sitka, had sailed from Victoria. Other vessels are preparing to follow. The coasting trade of Victoria is thrown open to foreign vessels on equal terms. The severe weather still checks mining operations in the North.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

From Canada.

Defences of the Frontier.

The St. Albans Raiders Case.

QUEBEC, March 17.

It is expected that Parliament will adjourn to-morrow, when the delegation from the Canadian Government will proceed immediately to England to confer with the Imperial Government in relation to the question of defense, commercial relations with the United States and other important matters.

It is expected that the court will resume its sitting in the St. Alban's raiders case on Monday.

Late News Items.

The Troy *Times* announces that Secretary Seward has appointed Col. James B. McKean of Saratoga, a special envoy to Honduras, to make a treaty with that Government. He leaves this week for that purpose.

Gustus Wright has been appointed Secretary of State of Delaware, by Gov. Saulsbury, vice S. M. Harrington, Jr., the incumbent under Gov. Cannon.

Gen. Shields, who has been for some months in Sinaloa, was arrested at Mazatlan recently, by the French authorities, as a spy or suspicious personage; but, by the intercession of Mr. Barrow, of Tepic, who visited Mazatlan for the purpose, he was liberated.

Lieutenant Wilson, son of Senator Wilson, is to receive a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in the Colored Corps.

The Rev. S. P. Carleton, of the Universalists in Springfield, Ohio, has challenged the Rev. Granville Moody to a public discussion on the doctrine of endless punishment—a fee to be charged for admission to the performance, he proceeds to go to the soldiers' families.

The statement that the Treasury Department had concluded to ship the captured cotton to Europe for sale was premature, to say the least. Its final disposition has not been determined upon, and it is probable that it will not be sent abroad, but sold for currency in New York.

Postmaster General Dennison leaves Washington in a few days for New York, on his way West to settle up certain business affairs, which he was compelled to leave unadjusted on his last tour, when hastily summoned to a seat in the Cabinet.

How to prevent railroad slaughters—ride the directors on their own rails.

Quotation for gold speculators—"What a fall was there my countrymen."

Operatic performances are now given in Alexandria, Egypt.

The rumor of the death of Virginia Whiting-Lorini, the prima donna, is confirmed. On the evening of the last day of February she succumbed to an attack of hemorrhage. The sad event gave rise to much regret and sympathy in Santiago di Cuba. Madame Lorini, the wife of Signor Lorini, of the Maretzek opera troupe, leaves several children, whom she was educating with the income of her profession, and to whom she was devotedly attached.

A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of bullion, the present value of which is seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered thirty to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. The Springfield *Union*, of Saturday, says that some of the grocerymen there have been buying up molasses at sixty-five at fifty-seven and fifty-eight cents per pound, are now selling the same at thirty-five cents. In New York it is said that large quantities have recently been sold as low as sixteen cents per pound.

President Lincoln has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his official duties. As usual, he was honored by a large crowd of visitors. Office seekers show little mercy at such times.

The London Police are to wear regulation helmets as a preventive against crushed sconses. Punch exhibits some novel "spring styles," warranted to draw a brick out of every street urchin it will be worn by.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

The Toledo *Blade*, of Wednesday, says that the ice has entirely disappeared from the bay of that city, and that none can be seen in the lake. With a continuance of mild weather, the bay will soon be open to Erie, and perhaps to Dunkirk.

The recent flood in the Susquehanna river not only greatly delayed travel, but did immense damage otherwise. The water was six feet higher than the great flood in 1845. In the Susquehanna valley the current swept over the fields carrying in its course trees, fences, outhouses, canal bridges, tobacco sheds, hogs, poultry, and almost everything movable. The damage will be considerable. Deep gullies and gutches into the river, will cause serious damage to the farms along the line of the flood.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—There was a strong scent of petroleum in the asmosphere yesterday. It was at first thought a company, moving out Monday week, had struck oil, in a regular blowing, spouting well, and the speculators clutched their fat leases with tightened grasp, and snuffed the air knowingly. It turned out, however, to be laughing gas, which had busted a barrel of the precious fluid on the pavement. "He fell."

On Sunday last, says the *Court Journal*, Her Majesty had a most miraculous escape from being crushed to death by the falling of a huge elm tree in the Home Park. Her Majesty was taking an airing on her favorite little Scotch pony, and proceeding through the avenue of tall elms at Windsor, known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony being led by a gillie, and the equerry attending on foot in the rear to wait on her Majesty, when the position has not been determined upon, and it is probable that it will not be sent abroad, but sold for currency in New York.

Trains on the Louisville and Nashville Road travel in perfect safety from Nashville to the State line, but thence to Louisville they are frequently assailed by guerrillas. The road is well guarded in Tennessee but neglected in Kentucky. The Nashville papers are calling General Palmer's attention to this fact.

The Sandusky *Register* says that the wheat in that part of the country is somewhat injured by the winter, but a fair crop is expected. The prospect for fruit was never better.

Rebel Barbarities.

Colonel Sprague, of New Haven, had the misfortune to fall into rebel hands some months ago. The other day, happening to be called upon unexpectedly for a speech in Music Hall, he made some remarks, of which the *Courier* gave a synopsis:

Lieut. Col. Homer B. Sprague, who has just arrived from rebeldom, being in the hall, was then called for, and though quite feeble in health, and weak, consented to speak briefly, but with great acceptance, being in the sentiment of our soldiers in rebel prisons. His remarks were exceedingly interesting, and fully corroborated the awful details that have hitherto been given of rebel brutalities. Libby Prison, he stated, was superior to any of the others, bad as that was, and Danville, so far as he had learned, the worst.

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The friends of the City of Alton had put up the money on Tuesday evening, the preliminaries to be settled at the office of W. A. Thornburg & Co., of St. Louis. We understand that the owners of the Magenta left a proposition at the office of Mr. Thornburg, Wednesday, but of its nature we are not informed. The probability is that the preliminaries of the race will be settled, and the race will be run before twenty days, if the owners of the City of Alton give their consent. In case the race comes off, of course neither boat will carry passengers. The race will be of great interest to boatmen, as both are fast steamers.

Coal for steamboats has recently declined at Cairo, from 50 cents to 38 cents. We presume that competition is the cause of this.

The big monitors built lately at Cincinnati, arrived safely at Mound City Wednesday evening, and could not, consequently, by reason of the hurry in which they were gathered, and of their imperfect organization, as well as of their numerical inferiority, present any serious obstacles to General Sherman. All the stories you hear of Johnston's great strength and the repulse of Sherman are no doubt very ingeniously worded, but a slight acquaintance with the efficiency and size of the Federal army, and with the extemporized and shaky elements of which General Johnston's forces are composed, will satisfy any one that there can be no foundation in any of these reports.

STARVATION IN RICHMOND.

Starvation is, at the moment I write, as formidable a foe to General Lee as the massive army of General Grant. All the news I receive from Richmond confirm me in this opinion. Two weeks ago the rebel soldiers were already suffering for want of bacon, and were put upon half rations. The recent expedition of Sheridan has not certainly improved their condition. Unless they are promptly relieved by invoices from Northern Carolina and Southern Virginia, the rebel army will be compelled to abandon its present quarters, and withdraw into the interior of the country, where provisions are more abundant than they are in Richmond. How long the soldiers will stand the privations to which they are now submitting depends much on their spirit of endurance and of their discipline, symptoms of discontent are visible, it is said, in their ranks, so that General Lee may be at any moment compelled, in order to prevent the spreading of a factious spirit among his men, either to give battle or to evacuate Richmond. The last alternative is certainly now very probable and I should not be surprised if the first spell of spring weather, which is now looming up, was to witness the exodus of Lee and of his men from the last and most famous stronghold of the rebellion.

SPECTATOR.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Three Days' Battle near Kinston.

Total Union Loss One Thousand.

Rebel Loss in One Day Two Thousand.

Sherman Southwest of Goldsboro.

NEW YORK, March 17.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondence of the 13th says General Cox's total loss in three days will not exceed 1,000. The rebels lost double in one day.

A rebel Surgeon reports Sherman south-west of Goldsboro.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day in New York.

NEW YORK, March 17.

St. Patrick's Day was finely celebrated today. The procession of the Irish societies was five or six miles in length, and of a very interesting character.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

INTERVIEW WITH A REFUGEE.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Distressing Condition of the People.

Starvation Staring Them in the Face.

A prolonged conversation with a gentleman just from the rebel metropolis, has furnished us with some agreeable information. Our readers may rely on its correctness, for we are assured of the informer's veracity.

LEAVING THE CONFEDERACY

is a feat not easily accomplished. True, there is a regular but expensive method of slipping away, but few have the freemasonry to hit upon the *modus operandi*. General Geary commands a brigade of rebel cavalry between the Charles City and Williamsburg Road. For some time two of his scouts were profitably engaged in carrying mails and passengers to Richmond, but their success finally excited the jealousy of Geary, who hastily summoned to a seat in the Cabinet.

How to prevent railroad slaughters—ride the directors on their own rails.

Quotation for gold speculators—"What a fall was there my countrymen."

Operatic performances are now given in Alexandria, Egypt.

The rumor of the death of Virginia Whiting-Lorini, the prima donna, is confirmed. On the evening of the last day of February she succumbed to an attack of hemorrhage. The sad event gave rise to much regret and sympathy in Santiago di Cuba. Madame Lorini, the wife of Signor Lorini, of the Maretzek opera troupe, leaves several children, whom she was educating with the income of her profession, and to whom she was devotedly attached.

A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of bullion, the present value of which is seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered thirty to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. The Springfield *Union*, of Saturday, says that some of the grocerymen there have been buying up molasses at sixty-five at fifty-seven and fifty-eight cents per pound, are now selling the same at thirty-five cents. In New York it is said that large quantities have recently been sold as low as sixteen cents per pound.

President Lincoln has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his official duties. As usual, he was honored by a large crowd of visitors. Office seekers show little mercy at such times.

The London Police are to wear regulation helmets as a preventive against crushed sconses. Punch exhibits some novel "spring styles," warranted to draw a brick out of every street urchin it will be worn by.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

The Toledo *Blade*, of Wednesday, says that the ice has entirely disappeared from the bay of that city, and that none can be seen in the lake. With a continuance of mild weather, the bay will soon be open to Erie, and perhaps to Dunkirk.

The recent flood in the Susquehanna river not only greatly delayed travel, but did immense damage otherwise. The water was six feet higher than the great flood in 1845. In the Susquehanna valley the current swept over the fields carrying in its course trees, fences, outhouses, canal bridges, tobacco sheds, hogs, poultry, and almost everything movable. The damage will be considerable. Deep gullies and gutches into the river, will cause serious damage to the farms along the line of the flood.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—There was a strong scent of petroleum in the asmosphere yesterday. It was at first thought a company, moving out Monday week, had struck oil, in a regular blowing, spouting well, and the speculators clutched their fat leases with tightened grasp, and snuffed the air knowingly. It turned out, however, to be laughing gas, which had busted a barrel of the precious fluid on the pavement. "He fell."

On Sunday last, says the *Court Journal*, Her Majesty had a most miraculous escape from being crushed to death by the falling of a huge elm tree in the Home Park. Her Majesty was taking an airing on her favorite little Scotch pony, and proceeding through the avenue of tall elms at Windsor, known as Queen Elizabeth's ride, the pony being led by a gillie, and the equerry attending on foot in the rear to wait on her Majesty, when the position has not been determined upon, and it is probable that it will not be sent abroad, but sold for currency in New York.

Trains on the Louisville and Nashville Road travel in perfect safety from Nashville to the State line, but thence to Louisville they are frequently assailed by guerrillas. The road is well guarded in Tennessee but neglected in Kentucky. The Nashville papers are calling General Palmer's attention to this fact.

The Sandusky *Register* says that the wheat in that part of the country is somewhat injured by the winter, but a fair crop is expected. The prospect for fruit was never better.

Rebel Barbarities.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday March 18, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Who Blundered?

General GRANT has done a service to the country, by issuing an order directing the use of the strong arm of the military to prohibit trading across the lines in Virginia. The exchange of commodities across the lines—bacon for tobacco—as was attempted to be done at Fredericksburg, can help only the rebels on the one side and speculators on the other. Had not the scheme arranged by SINGLETON been broken up; had not the willingness, if not the positive permission, as is alleged, of the Government, from the President down, been overridden, the rebels would be deriving new energy by eating our bacon, and the speculators dividing their profits. In granting permission for the exchange, thus happily frustrated, somebody blundered badly. While General GRANT is prosecuting the herculean task of reducing LEE's army to the point where resistance will be impossible; while SHERIDAN, by the most successful movement of the war, was cutting off their only source of supplies, somebody, with official sanction, undertook to feed the rebels across the Rappahannock.

It is not difficult to conceive with what feelings Gen. Grant heard of this scheme of mingled speculation and treason. The order speaks for itself, and proves not only the thorough earnestness of the Lieutenant General, but how fortunate it is for the country that he is at the helm and will not tolerate for an instant, from any quarter anything that can inure to the benefit of the rebels.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that the officer of the Government who gave permission to exchange bacon for tobacco, was guilty of anything worse than thoughtlessness. But it was an act, for less than which others have been severely punished. A captain or a lieutenant who makes a trivial mistake, is dismissed the service. A committee of Congress have travelled the country over for something so "investigate," because somebody had blundered. Shall we ever know who blundered in this instance?

Sydney Smith on America.

SYDNEY SMITH was, on the whole, an admirer, if not a friend of America. He was probably both. He labored hard and ably, and not without success, to transfer to his own country some of the civil and social excellencies of this. His interests and his temper declined somewhat on the temporary depreciation of our securities, of which he held a respectable amount, and while that loss tinged his mind with unfavorable hues, he said some sharp things about our country, and some things that took their keenness from their truth. As with the most of our English homilists, so with SYDNEY SMITH, slavery was the bull's-eye in the target, at which he aimed his sharpest shafts.

He indulged in the prophetic strain on this subject, as follows: "If not timely corrected, it will one day entail (as it ought to entail) a bloody, servile war upon the Americans, which will separate America into slave States and States disclaiming slavery. As the Union, at the time this was written, embraced slave States and States disclaiming slavery, we judge that his ratification contemplated a rupture of the Government and the existence of two separate and hostile governments on the ground before complied by one.

But, instead of a servile war, we have a magisterial war; an insurrection of the slaveholders and not of the slaves. So the prophet was astray on that point. And he was more wide of the mark, in his anticipations of the issue of the war. The old and mortifying distinction of slave and free States is almost obliterated already; and events are irresistibly moving forward to a consummation, in which we shall have a union into a grand galaxy of States, every one of which will disclaim slavery.

This evil removed, which Mr. SMITH probably did not expect, certainly not in the way it is coming, his exceptional hope for our country, we may gratefully, entertain without the condition. He says, "But for this (slavery) we should look forward with unqualified pleasure to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness." We do his memory the credit of believing that he was sincere in this expression of sentiment. In connection with the feelings and sentiments of so many of the countrymen of Mr. SMITH, toward our country at this hour, the inquiry has arisen in our mind, whether SYDNEY SMITH, had he lived to see this day, would have been in sympathy with them or with us. It is, of course, a question that cannot be solved, since his lips have been closed in death and his vigorous pen has fallen from his hand; but it is also a question on which we cannot allow ourselves to entertain a doubt. With the few noble minded men of England he would have been the friend, as he had ever been the champion of human freedom.

GUERRILLAS.—It has occasioned much surprise, from time to time, to hear of the operations of these freebooters being carried on in the northern parts of Virginia. They appear to be roaming contentedly over the ground that our armies occupied, without opposition or danger, three years ago. Between the Potomac and Rappahannock, east of the Blue Ridge, a country tramped to hardness by our troops, they seem to have their haunts, and with no serious efforts to dislodge them. Within four miles of the Chain Bridge, and almost in sight of the dome of the Capitol, they have recently picked up prisoners and plunder.

This seems at once surprising and shameful. But several considerations must be taken into account, in order to form a just opinion in the case. First, there is no adequate reason for occupying this desolated region with any considerable Union force. Sufficient guard is maintained for the protection of the Manassas Railroad, as far as it is used for army purposes. The rest of the country may, for the present, be left to these thieves and murderers, for their common use with the inhabitants. Besides, the country could not be cleared of them, without expelling the entire male population. It is, at least probable, that many of these are guerrillas, or citizens, as occasions may demand. The removal of the entire population would involve extreme suffering, and perhaps include some innocent persons in the calamity. It may come to that eventually, if this brigandism is persisted in; but the Government has not thought proper, as yet, to resort to so severe a measure of justice, nor should it surprise any one that where there is no law and no force of Government, vagrant thieves and bands of them should roam through the country in search of plunder. We greatly doubt, however, whether they should, when captured, be allowed the privileges of prisoners of war. They are not, except nominally, connected with the rebel armies. To conviction by proper authority, they should be punished for their crimes, like other culprits. This would intimidate them and perhaps cure the evil. While they expect mere imprisonment till exchanged, they will persist in their wild way of life.

STRICKEN OUT.—The proceedings of the United States Senate, on the 3d inst., as they are reported in the *Globe*, show that the following items, among many others were stricken out of the Civil Appropriation Bill:

For salary of cashier in the United States depository at Pittsburg, $1,600.

For salary of assistant cashier in the United States depository at Pittsburgh, $1,000.

For salary of watchman in the United States depository at Pittsburgh, $900.

For counting all expenses of the United States depository at Pittsburgh, $500.

A CALIFORNIA correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes of seeing on exhibition in the Sanitary Fair in San Francisco forty-eight pairs of oil in single shell spectacle frames. They were of vantage Bartlett size, and 8,000 cost at right angles to the stem, completely enveloping it.

"It is said there are now in the vast pineries of the Upper Mississippi not far from one hundred and fifty million feet of logs cut and ready for the spring drive.

Educational Land Grant.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I have read with much interest the various communications in your own and other city papers on the subject of the Land grant to Pennsylvania for educational purposes, and have felt some surprise that in a matter in which the proprieties of the case seem so obvious that any doubt should exist in the minds of the Legislators. It seems strange to me that the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, managers of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholics, or any other sect should suppose that the land fund could with the least shadow of propriety be devoted to sustaining the educational institutions under their denominational care. In making a common cause, as the principal of these denominations seem to be doing, in the effort to procure a division of the fund among their own colleges, it is at least questionable whether their action differs from that of any other congregation or individuals who may seek to divert other general public funds to their own special uses. It is not a justification in the latter case to show that the money so diverted, whilst it advances the special objects of the recipients will benefit many individuals, nor is it any more a justification in the former. The institutions of learning under religious denominational care and management, and the liberality of their supporters, are beyond the power of words, worthy of commendation; but it does not therefore follow that the more prominent of them are entitled to the bounty of the State to the exclusion of the weaker or less prominent. If the lands, the subject of the controversy, may properly be divided amongst any of the institutions of learning in the State under sectarian control, they should surely be divided among all. The abstract justice of such a division probably no one would deny, but the expediency of such a disposition of the lands hardly any one would admit.

What then shall be done with the lands? There seems to be in existence three Institutions in Pennsylvania, established by the state, intended to be under its fostering care and not subject to denominational control. The Pennsylvania State Agricultural School; the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and the Western Pennsylvania University at Pittsburgh. The one is located in a chief Agricultural district, and the others, with still more propriety in two chief cities of the Commonwealth. Each of them was meant to be under state patronage especially, and as its name indicates involves the state pride or humiliation in its success or failure. One-third of the land fund has been given to one of these state institutions, and it seems eminently proper and expedient that the others should receive the balance equally divided between them. Let this disposition be made of the lands, and the wisdom of the Legislature which founded two State Universities, and that which places them on a basis of permanent success will be fully vindicated, and the sons of Pennsylvania will no longer have to be sent to distant institutions in other states for a University education.

There is one other idea which the writer would like to see carried out in connection with the disposition of these lands as above indicated. There are many of the sons of Pennsylvania, who have lost a leg or an arm in the public defence. Numbers of these are without education and without adequate means of support, if educated they would be capable of filling many honorable and lucrative positions, among which may be mentioned that of teacher. Let the recipients of the lands be required to educate all such free of expense, and let the Commonwealth at the same time make an appropriation of money—say ten or twenty thousand dollars for the present—to each University to pay for their maintenance while the education progresses.

B.

General William Larimer.

Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Believing that many of the old friends of General WILLIAM LARIMER will be glad to hear from him, and to know that he is serving his country in the field, I send you this very characteristic letter. It breathes loyalty and patriotism in every line, and a full determination not only to crush out this wicked rebellion, but its authors, also. Yours, &c.,

J. K. MOORHEAD.

CLARKSVILE, ARK, Feb. 19th, 1865.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead:

SIR—I am still on the war path away down here in Rackensack. I will not attempt to give you even an outline of my soldiering. I can only say, General, that you can form but little idea of the toils of a soldier in your fine house in Pittsburgh, and fine quarters in Washington. What troubles me most just now is the appearance of peace commissioners. I trust that even our worthy President and Congress, not knowing what a soldier's life is, will not enter fully into the merits of the case.

Hon. J. K. Lane understands fully the privations of a soldier, and is well calculated to make such terms of peace as will inspire the soldier, and the country at large of the shore. "Well, Mr. Secretary," said the Vice-Admiral, "I learned my international law before you did, and the very roughest school, when I was a boy the British took our crew—and me with the rest—prisoners on the coast of South America, within less than half a mile of the shore. British precedent is good enough for me; and if I ever have an opportunity, *I'll follow it.*"

A New Railroad Bill—What Does It Mean?

The following bill has been read in the State Senate and reported to the Committee. Will some one explain fully what it means?

A supplement to an act entitled An act regulating railroad companies, approved 16th February, 1849, extending the provisions of the eighteenth section thereof to such companies as may accept this act.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be lawful for any railroad company incorporated by this commonwealth to accept the provisions of the eighteenth section of an act entitled An act regulating railroad companies, approved the 19th day of February, 1849; it shall be lawful for any company so accepting the same to make such charges for tolls, use of road, motive power and transportation as are authorized, permitted or allowed by the said act of Assembly to be charged by any company incorporated by reunder, but neither the acceptance of this act or the exercises of the rights hereby conferred shall in any wise affect the charter contract, or any rights of such accepting co poration, except so far as any of the provisions thereof are supplied or modified by this act.

The members of the last Congress were not content with voting themselves each a set of the Congressional *Globe* and *Appendix*, from its commencement, in 1826, but they passed a joint resolution distributing among themselves all the books in the various places of deposit at the Capitol and the Departments, which will swell the "book spoils" of each member to at least one thousand dollars in value. Not a very bad operation this. This may not be all. Some years since, the House voted to buy several thousand dollars worth of the Annals of Congress, but repealed the resolution a few days afterwards. Meanwhile the books had been delivered, and have since remained at the Capitol. Now, if the members of the last Congress who hunger and thirst after knowledge, can include these books in their "gift distribution," they will be enriched, and the owner of these books will have a good claim on the next Congress for their value. If this is the little programme, it is a sharp practice—that's all.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Prospects in Neighboring Counties

ACTIVITY ON SLIPPERYROCK CREEK.

Our correspondence from the Fayette and Lawrence counties oil regions, gives a very flattering condition of oil prospects therein. The travel to Venango county, and to the West Virginia regions, continues brisk, and the rapidity with which lands in both regions change hands is surprising. The Allegheny river being on "a high," there is no oil being brought down by boats, navigation having been tempor rily suspended. In a few days, however, there will be increased activity in the oil trade, as the weather will have settled, and the river assumed a proper boating stage.

Lawrence County Oil News.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.]

NEW CASETE, March 16.

The property on the Slipperyrock, since the strike of the Smith & Collins well, has increased rapidly in value, and a host of speculators from all parts are flocking there. This territory is almost a *fac simile* of Oil Creek, or rather its roughest part. Steep and almost inaccessible bluffs line the creek on both sides, and at short intervals deep ravines intersect these and being rough with a great deal of timber afford a more favorable locality for operations. The hills around are rich in coal and ore, and are also being bought up rapidly. Land that a few months since could not be sold for $20 per acre, is rapidly bought at from $200 to $1,000. I hear of a property below Wurtemburg, on the Connequenessing, a continuation of Slipperyrock creek, of fourteen acres undeveloped, being sold for 12,000 yesterday, and property is difficult to obtain unless at large figures. A railway is in contemplation through this territory, passing Big run, two miles below New Castle. This also appears a favorite locality, and oil indications are very favorable. The Woodward well is rapidly progressing, and no doubt is entertained of securing a good well. From the Clifton well large quantities of a fine quality of oil is daily obtained by dipping with a small vessel. This property is doubtless rich in oil.

The well on the Beaver below is rapidly progressing. Below is the Frisby oil spring, long noted as a natural curiosity, the oil oozing from the surface in large quantities. Property in this locality has become very valuable and is held at high prices, and little is nearly all leased and bought with the intention of developing the coming season. The broken character of the surface, and the general appearance of the rock, together with the oil and gas found in considerable quantities even at a small depth, point to this region as very favorable to oil development.

A.

Fayette County.

In addition to the strike in "John's well," near Masontown, on Monday evening, noticed yesterday, there has been another strike at Jacob Snider's, on the Youghiogheny, which has greatly increased the faith of oil operators in Fayette county, and caused stocks to have an improved tendency. Oil has been struck in the "Rider well," some five miles west of Uniontown, but in what quantities we are not advised. A very strong stream of salt water was struck previous to the appearance of oil, and if the tubing and testing of the well should fail to produce oil, the owners of the company intend to manufacture salt. The "Bowson well" is still going down, with favorable signs of success. The Hill farm has passed through red shale, and has been for the last fourteen feet.

Ohio Oil News.

The news from Mecca, Ohio, is to the effect that the oil excitement continues to rage, and large quantities of oil territory are changing hands at high prices. Many of the wells which were abandoned four years ago are now being pumped with large profit.

The Philadelphia company, who have purchased the Hilker well in Youngstown, have not got their rock drill in operation, for the want of an engine and boiler. The success of the latter very useful article in such cases. As the well is already down two hundred feet, a few days drilling will soon settle question of whether there is oil in that locality.

General Oil Items.

Petroleum has been discovered in Lafayette county, Mo. Mr. Wm. McCausland, residing in that county, has sold his farm of eighty acres and received $3,000 cash, on the strength of indubitable oil "signs" upon it. These signs consisted of lumps of concrete crude oil blocks of sandstone, impregnated with the substance. In some places, the crude oil exudes from the ledges of sandstone, and floats off on the surface of the streams. Capitalists are making preparations to thoroughly test the value of their possession.

The oil well in Lynchburg township, Monroe county, Ohio, is progressing favorably. A depth of about seventy-five feet has been reached, and the indications of oil are good.

Hiram Hall, formerly of Venango, the following, (which *might* have been written by Dean Swift, but is lived on Oil Creek,) we insert in this column, for the particular benefit of the large class of readers who give it their earnest perusal:

Dean Swift on Oil.

Inform us, you that can do know,
Why in your oily wells profound
Where hundreds and where thousands go,
Fools chiefly float, the *wise* are drowned?

So have I seen from river's brink
A flock of *geese* jump down together,
Swim where the bird of *Jove* would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather.

One fool may from another win,
And then get off with money stor'd;
But if your *sharpers* once come in,
They throw at all, and sweep the board.

As fishes on each other prey,
The great ones eating up the small;
So in the oil sea, they say,
The big stockholders eat up all.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers.

Upon the water cast the bread,
And after many days 'tis said
You'll find it; but don't try reel
Shall sink, and leave no mark behind it.

The victims then too late will find,
Computing all their cost and trouble,
Stockholders promises but wind,
Oil stock at best a mighty *bubble*.

Foreign Gossip.

Brother Ignatius is quietly spreading his monastic doctrines in England. The English order of St. Benedict has now a monastery at Norwich and branches of the "third order" at Bristol, Newcastle, and other places.

The population of Paris this year is 1,667,841 souls, exclusive of a garrison of 28,800 men.

The people of Paris eat every day two million francs worth of dinner.

There were in existence at the close of the year 1861 exactly 7,728 Jesuits. Of these, 457 were in the Papal States, 2,329 in France, 306 in Asia, 218 in Africa, 736 in South America, 199 in North America, and 3 in Oceanica.

The Princess of Wales has announced her intention of giving annually a Bible worth three pounds, with two guineas in money, as a prize to the female candidate at the examination of the Adult Education Society, who obtains a certificate for proficiency in needlework and the highest marks in the examinations in elementary knowledge.

The Moscow *Gazette* mentions an innovation introduced into the Nobles' Club at Odessa, by the admission of ladies as members. They have to undergo the usual ballot, like the members of the male sex.

In the Leeds Court of bankruptcy, lately, it appeared that out of fourteen bankrupts who ought to have appeared, five had absconded, and of the latter cases sentence of outlawry was proclaimed.

The scaffolding before the north front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, has been removed, and the facade, with the magnificent Gothic window, forty feet in diameter, can now be seen in great perfection.

The Chamber of Deputies of the kingdom of Wurtemburg has just pronounced in favor of the abolition of capital punishment by fifty-six votes against twenty-seven.

A statement comes from Naplas to the effect that on the 16th of last month an English tourist named Gifford was killed on the cone of Vesuvius in his effort to avoid an enormous rock shot up from the crater. He rolled down the steep declivity and was picked up at the foot by a Pellegrini, ribs fractured and backbone broken.

The newest system of robbery announced in London consists in following the butcher's man to a house, and then going immediately after with a tray containing meat, and telling the servant that "master has sent the wrong joint," and begging that it may be instantly returned to the butcher, changed for the right one. The right one never comes.

A rebellion is going on in Abyssinia which threatens the throne and life of King Theodore, who has imprisoned his own son on suspicion of participation in it. At latest dates a great and decisive battle was expected.

Near to the noble old town of Stirling stands amid the windings of the Forth, the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey; and amid these deserted ruins has been lately discovered the tomb of King James III. Queen Victoria has signified her intention to erect a memorial stone over the cross over the remains of her royal ancestors James III. and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark. During the excavations several large oak trees were found in one of the foundations. These were carefully removed and placed in the tower. Having lain for seven hundred years in a wet soil, the oak has become of quite a black color.

TOO MUCH SACK FOR HIS BREAD.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says that when Bragg was in that city a little incident occurred which shows that Gen. B. is not the "dry old stick" he has the credit or being. President Davis had telegraphed to Gen. Bragg, in the South West, to hold Atlanta at all hazards, stop up the roads, destroy supplies and crush Sherman. At the close of the dispatch, the strange phenomenon of an oath seemingly startled the wires, and he asked: "What is your available force for this purpose?" To which Gen. Bragg promptly replied: "Five pontoon bridges and one brigade." Our informant did not see the point, and asked Gen. Bragg to explain: "Why," said he, "Gov. Brown urged a reinforcement, that was all. Gen. A. R. Wright's made two. The President's made three. Senator B. H. Hill's made four, and that from the eight members of Congress made five. I shall consider Sherman a hard case if I can't 'crush' him with five proclamations and one brigade."

THE PULPIT.

The Great Physician.

A SERMON

By Rev. JOHN D. KNOX, Pastor of Bridgewater Methodist Episcopal Church.

Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered.—Jeremiah viii:22.

The Jewish people frequently gave most awful evidences of the deep depravity of their hearts. They were the recipients of many blessings; but ingratitude, apostacy and idolatry was their tribute to God for his great goodness to them. So God was driven to chastisements to impel them to forsake their broken cisterns and to return to Him, "the Fountain of living waters." Their case had become desperate—almost hopeless. At this, Jeremiah, their prophet, was deeply affected. In his anguish he cries out: "Oh, that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people." His picture of their past deeds is as dark as pen can draw. For their "sliding back with a perpetual back-sliding," their holding fast deceit, their adultery, treachery, bending their tongues like a bow for lies, their vallancy for falsehood, proceeding from evil to evil, utterly supplanting and deceiving their neighbors, and through deceit refusing to know God, they are threatened with Jerusalem's becoming heaps, and a den of dragons, and the cities of Judah made desolate without an inhabitant. On *worm-wood* they must *feed*, and *gall* must they drink. And God said: "I will scatter them also among the heathen, whom neither they nor their fathers have known, and I will send a sword after them, till I have consumed them." Justice and mercy here combined to save rebellious worms. They had not yet perished, but they were in the act of depriving themselves of the only means of recovery. The danger was so imminent that Jeremiah was *black* with astonishment. The harvest was passing, the summer ending, while God was provoked to anger with their graven images, and with all their vanities. "Immortal man, *why be damned?* "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" Yes. "Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" The balm has been despised. The physician has been rejected. Of the Jews, this was true. Alas! of many Gentiles also. The text leads us to consider:

First—That man is spiritually diseased. The disease began in the beginning of man. It has kept pace with the increase and spread of humanity. Just before the flood God had a grievous sight of the degenerated race. And while millions perished in the deluge, the disease braved the storm, and still the wickedness of man is great in the earth. It is called depravity, corruption, sin. Indeed sin. Sin is called a *habit*. For it take away or change not the sons of men of their right to divine things. It is called a *debt*, for it exposes the sinner to the power of the law; a *burden*, making the way of the transgressor hard; *gray hairs*, for it buries its victims to the grave. It is compared to a sting and poison, to a wound, to a plague, to vomit, to sickness, disease and uncleanness.

This disease has its seat in the heart and head. The whole life is effected by it. It is spiritual blindness. The understanding of man chooses darkness and shuts out the light, until every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart is only evil continually. "The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint." "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." Who can know it?" "The wages of sin is death." "Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." Dying, thou shalt die.

Spiritual sickness is fearful. First, to be sick of sin, and, secondly, to be sick with sin. As sin wounds the soul, so it makes sick, and this is man's misery. To be sick of sin is to be sensible of the evil and curse of nature therein, of its misery. Being sick of sin prepares man to make a confident and successful application to

II. JESUS CHRIST, THE GREAT AND ONLY EFFICIENT PHYSICIAN FOR SUFFERING, DYING MAN. He is likened unto "balm in Gilead," a mount or ridge lying east of the Jordan, and was a part of the country of Israel. Here a balm grew, which was highly prized for its rare and precious balm for healing, when it was pierced. The sap is said to be like viscid and tenacious milk, and is esteemed as a rare gift. Such rich and valuable a commodity that other countries trafficked with the land of Israel. In the days of Alexander it was estimated to be worth twice its weight in silver. The balm of Gilead field near Jericho, which was full of these balsam trees." The juice or oil which ran from the bark of such tree, when cut, was highly esteemed as having a sovereign virtue to cleanse foul sores, heal deep wounds, help the eyesight, and to be very salutiferous to the taste. It was a sort of catholicon that cured almost all diseases.

This balm in Gilead was a fit type of the precious blood of the Lord Christ, which is the true catholicon for all the diseases of the soul—it cleanseth from all sin. Was Gilead in the land of Israel? So Christ is in His children. Was the bark cut to let out the healing balm? The soldier's spear pierced the Savior's side. Sin is called a disease because it produces evil results like the worst, similar to those produced in the human system by physical maladies.

Christ is called a physician, because he effects in the sick soul His blessed work. Spirit results somewhat similar to those produced in the body by the earthly physician, with their physical remedies. Christ, the heavenly and spiritual physician, is peculiarly the healer of the soul's malady. Speaking of his Lord Jesus Christ, David said, "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Here is a parallel synonimous. Forgiving iniquities and healing diseases in this instance, means the same. The soul is sick and the body is sick, and is called the Sun of Righteousness, and the Tree of Life. To be a physician for sin-sick souls, Christ was divinely appointed. His Father sent Him upon this mission. During His incarnate state He went about doing good, healing the lame and sick and the men. And finally He shed His blood that His patients might live. "By his stripes we are healed." He blooded up the broken heart. As a physician He—

1. Knowledge is infinite—boundless. All things are open—every atom, every action, every word, and every thought in heaven, earth, and hell, are naked to His eyes. He knows the cause, progress, nature, symptoms, tendencies, and the precise state of the disease of the human heart. Whether the disease be a stony-heart, pride, worldly-mindedness, unbelief, or whatever it be, He knows all about it. He knows the cause, its carriage—whence disease arise, whether epidemical, arising from evil company, or other circumstances, or from inward and universal depravity. The nature, virtue, and peculiar properties of all spiritual medicines are equally well known. Hence, the adaptation of remedies to the evil is perfect. Perfect in the quality, quantity, and the time and manner of administering the remedies.

2. His power is almighty—omnipotent. Nothing is too hard for Him to effect. He can eradicate the most inveterate and confirmed disorder of the soul. He is clothed with might. He speaks—the rolling sun stands still, the winds cease their sighing, the rebellious waves are calm. At His high behest, nature in reverence bends. When His sublime voice is heard, the leapers are cleansed, the fever departs, the lame man leaps as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sings, the blind see, devils are cast out, and the tomb bursts. The Son of Man has power on earth to forgive sins. This fact is a source of profound thankfulness.

3. His tenderness is inexpressible. Being familiar with human woe does not make Him hard-hearted and unsympathetic. It may be so with earth, but not so with heaven. How deeply Jesus commiserates the misery of the sin-sick soul. How the bowels of His compassion yearn over them. How His bosom heaves with tender emotions toward them. A good physician deals very tenderly in binding up the wounds of his patient; though he has a lion's heart, when he hath to do with some in dangerous cases, yet he hath a mother's hand when he comes to others. How gentle and tenderly does Christ treat poor sin-sick, broken hearted sinners. "A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench." Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

How infinite His patience. He has stood knocking at the door of the sinner's heart till His "head is wet with the dew, and His locks with the drops of the night." And although He has not with base repulses from the vile and the wicked we still hear Him exclaiming—"Unto you, O men, I call; and my voice is unto the sons of man." The psalmist speaks of this spiritual physician's tenderness, knowledge, greatness, power and understanding when he says, "He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds. He telleth the number of the stars; He calleth them all by their names. Great is our Lord, and of great power; His understanding is infinite. The Lord lifteth the meek."

4. The terms upon which this great physician proposes to heal the spiritual maladies are extraordinary indeed; not such, however, as will envelope us in clouds of despair, but demand only attention, excite our admiration and astonishment at His boundless benevolence. See the diseased and famishing tribes of men. Among them all there is no arm to save nor eye to pity. From the portals of glory and the skies the blessed Jesus comes and offers to all the waters, the wine, milk and bread of His spirit and grace, "without money and without price." All may drink of the water of life, freely. All He asks is that his medicine be used with humble attention to his prescriptions. Unlike others Christ come to those who sent not for Him. Isaiah, speaking for Him, says: "I am sought of them that asked not for me, and found of them that sought me not." The patient seeks not first, comes not first to the physician, but the physician to the patient. His language is, "I am come to seek and to save that which was lost." The charges of His long and painful journey He dearly paid himself. While in the Bedford Street Mission, Philadelphia, during the winter of 1860, a poor sick woman came in for medicine, and asked for the Physician, and on learning that the Mission's doctor was sick, with a dispairing look and voice, she inquired of the Missionary, "Do you take charge of diseased souls, or only poor people?" Poor, diseased, dying sinner, you need not dispair, for, while many earthly physicians are mercenary, to all who live, and often make exorbitant charges, Christ does all freely. While in the days of His flesh He healed souls and bodies, but we do not read of His taking a penny of any that He cured. He stops at no pain or expense, considers no sacrifice too great to affect man's salvation. He was rich, but became poor, that through His poverty, might be made rich. He was wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, and with His stripes we are healed. We could not live, such were our disease, unless our physician died and rose again. Therefore it was necessary that He should blood to wash and cleanse our wounded sinsick souls.

5. He is successful. To those who feel their sickness and unreservedly and unconditionally commit themselves into His wise, all-powerful, sympathetic and gratuitous care and treatment, He is infallible. Under such conditions He never did and never will lose a patient. Let the cases be never so many, and the disease never so chronic, in Him, himself and in His remedies there is a certainty equal to any emergency. The conversion of three thousand on the day of Pentecost, and eighteen hundred on the day following, was but the work of His heart. The dying thief bought and sold for a penny never sung of His mercy. His decrees—"Whosoever calleth upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." Christ is immortal. The earthly physician may die himself, and leave His patient uncured. Jesus died once, but now liveth to die no more. Death hath no more dominion over Him. He lives to save.

Christ is immutable. Man and all else may change. Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Physicians of earth are subject to like diseases with their patients. In all aspects unlike unto His brethren, save "He was without sin," though He bore our sickness, He knew none of His own. "He was made sin"—an offering for us, that knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.

Christ has an adaptation for every poison, a remedy for every disease, prescriptions divinely suited to every case. It matters not whether the disease be simple or complicated—one or a legion. He can build up the soul beautifully, symmetrically. He gives rules not only to secure health, but to perpetuate health, and to secure a state of health, and that health Christian or spiritual manhood, preparatory to admission to that city whose inhabitants never say they are sick.

He is prepared for every emergency. Knowledge never fails Him. With Him is no ignorance, no carelessness, no stumbling, no fear. Power, Possession, all would fail Him. God is merciful; money is no temptation. He advises to secure his ends. What a perfect Physician and faithful friend! How unlike earthly Physician and earthly ones; for oftimes the latter cannot raise the living, and frequently the highest skill fails to save the dying. God is the living, but the dead also hear His voice and live. "And you hath He quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins." "Lazarus, come forth," and he that was dead four days leaves his sepulchre to live again.

Call in the Great Physician, and He will heal to the soul-sickness he can say peremptorily "I will heal," and it is done. He is omnipresent, and hence can visit thousands, yea millions of individuals at the same time. Several may be over the world, and speak to them in tones of mercy and salvation. His power is omnipotent with his presence, and His love and fullest sense of the word. He is "the resurrection and the life." In restoring the sinpolluted, perishing soul to the image of God in purity, elevation and glory. He uses a trinity of means. First—The balm of His own infallible word. Here is the specific. He sent forth His word and healed them." Thus they became "wise unto salvation." Second—The balm of retribution, of the blood of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The Son of God, which "cleanseth from all sin." It is the meritorious cause of every thing connected with man's salvation. Through it we have redemption, justification. Being washed in the blood of the Lamb, our sins are separated from us. Third—The balm of the Holy Spirit. He quickens the understanding the conscience, the heart, the spirit, and the whole man. Whether the disease be a stony-heart, pride, worldly-mindedness, unbelief, or whatever it be, He knows all about it. He knows the cause, its carriage—whence diseases arise, whether epidemical, arising from evil company, or other circumstances, or from inward and universal depravity. The nature, virtue, and peculiar properties of all spiritual medicines are equally well known. Hence, the adaptation of remedies to the evil is perfect. Perfect in the quality, quantity, and the time and manner of administering the remedies.

6. His warm invitations, wise provisions and kind designs are universal. Wesley said, "the world is my parish" but Christian charity like the world is my hospital. He does not confine His practice to any grade or class of society. The Worst need Him most. The proud and envious Pharisee, from the impartial love of the Savior, was lead to utter a sublime and glorious truth concerning this heavenly physician, "This man receiveth sinners." Jesus is the Friend of Sinners, and He did not deceive, nor hide their danger from them, but told them that while they thought they were rich, increased in goods, sound and healthy, and had need of nothing, they were poor, blind, naked and undone.

"Come, ye sinners, poor and needy,
Weak and wounded, sick and sore,
Jesus ready stands to save you,
Full of pity, love and power;
He is able,
He is willing, doubt no more."

Jesus asks: "Will thou be made whole?" It is for you to answer yea or nay. To be made whole from "whatever disease ye have," or remain impotent, blind, halt, withered. Well has Dr. Adam Clarke written: "The people are morally diseased; they have sinned against God, and provoked Him to destroy them. They are wounded by the serpents, and need to turn to God; they refuse and sin on. Destruction is come upon them. Might they not have avoided it? Yes. Is the fault in God? No. Did He not send His prophets with the richest offers of mercy? Did He not give them the best instructions, and the most effectual means of returning to Him? Has not mercy, the heavenly balm, been ever at hand? And has God, the great Physician, been ever ready to apply it? Why then are they not converted and healed? Because they would not apply to the Divine Physician, nor use the means by which only they could be spiritually healed. They, then, that sin against the only remedy must perish, because they might have been saved. The fault, then, is not because there is a deficiency of grace, nor of the means of grace, that men are not saved; but because they will not come to use, or a wrong use, of them. Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, has tasted death for every man; but few are saved, because they will not come unto Him that they may have life."

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following remarks relative to the Seven-thirty Loan. We understand the suggestions, relative to the manner of continuing the loan, are those made public with the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Nearly one hundred and fifteen millions of the popular Seven-thirty Loan had been disposed of up to Saturday night last, and not more than fifty millions of this particular loan yet remain. It will be borne in mind that the notes now sold have a little less than two and a half years to run before they mature, when the valuable privilege occurs of their convertibility into Five-twenty Bonds, which have five years to run from August 15th, 1867. It is generally believed that our new and able Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, favors the present popular plan of disposing of this particular loan, as now familiar to the people. Therefore, it is to be expected that, after the present issue of seven-thirties is exhausted, the sale will be continued upon a new issue, having a longer period to run before the valuable privilege of convertibility into Five-twenty Bonds occurs to them. The six hundred millions just authorized by Congress will, probably, as far as needed, be raised from sales of the Seven-thirty Loan, divided into three or four series of issues, say 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 each, the first series of 150,000 maturing one year later than the present odd issue, and so on, making each series mature one year later than the previous one, and if holders required the loan to be paid at maturity, the demand could be met by receipts from internal revenue and other sources. The subscription agent, while endeavoring to dispose of the present issue as rapidly as possible, does not wish to convey the idea that there will be no more of the Seven-thirty loan, as Mr. McCulloch will doubtless decide that the people shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions at the old dangling the nature of the loan further than to postpone the maturity of the issues to later periods. Some will regard those maturing at an earlier date with more favor; others, regarding the probability of a speedy resumption of specie payments, will favor those having longer time to run.

PROFIT OF ONION CULTURE.—Mr. Geoge W. Woodhall produced last year from six acres near Newburn port, Connecticut, 2,003 bushels of onions which he sold at $1 75 to $2 per bushel giving him a clear profit of about $2,000, and yet it was but half a crop for a good season.

OIL STOCKS FOR SALE.—One original share in the Shirk Island Oil Company for sale. Inquire of W. C. BORLAND,
mh9-2w No. 58 Fourth street.

Commissioner Lewis on the Income Tax.

An assessor in Buffalo has received the following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose rulings are applicable to all sections:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1865.

"SIR—Complaints have been made to this office as to the manner in which income returns have been made in many collection districts in the United States, and concerning yours among others. It is in the power of the assessor, and it is also his duty, to require all persons who may have filed affidavits that were not in the possession of $600 income for 1862 and 1863—where he supposes the statement to be fraudulent—to appear before him and explain or rectify their returns or affidavits.

"It is reasonable that persons whose family expenses were over $2,000 per year must have a taxable income, and yet it is known that persons who have lived at a rate requiring an expenditure of from $2,000 to $3,000, have made affidavits that their incomes did not amount to $600 per year in the years referred to. All such returns are presumptively erroneous, and in many instances are probably fraudulent.

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

Time Goes by Turns.

(The following lines are by Robert Southwell, born in 1580, and executed at Tyburn in 1595)

The lopp'd tree in time may grow again,
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;
The sorriest wight may find release from pain:
The driest soil sucks in some moistening shower;
Time goes by turns; and chances change by course,
From foul to fair, from bettter hap to worse.

The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow;
She drops her favors to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go;
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web.
No joy so great but runneth to an end,
No hap so hard but may in time amend.

Not always full of leaf, nor ever spring;
Not endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing;
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay.
Thus, with succeeding terms, God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise; yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was led:
That net that holds no great takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crossed;
Few all things need, and none have all they wish.
Unmingled love here to no man befall;
Who loved, hath some; who most, have never all.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

Pittsburgh Methodist E. Conference.

Annual Meeting at Canton, Ohio.

Satisfactory Condition of the Church

First and Second Days' Proceedings.

FIRST DAY.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its forty first annual session in the M. E. Church of Canton, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, March 15th. Bishop Ames presiding. Religious services were conducted by Rev. N. Bangs, D.D. The Secretary of the last session called the roll, one hundred and sixty-four members answering to their names. On motion, Rev. I. C. Pershing was re-elected Secretary, and Revs. E. Sinsabaugh, W. B. Watkins and J. Horner, as Assistant Secretaries.

A committee was appointed to nominate the usual standing committees, with the addition of a committee on Freedmen.

The examination of the character of effective elders was commenced and continued for some time.

Rev. S. P. Wolfe reported the Pittsburgh District in a growing condition in every respect. Rev. T. McCleary, P. E., reported that the Blairsville District had made some advancement financially and spiritually, but that the church had lost much numerically, on account of the great numbers who went into the army from that section, during the last year. Rev. A. J. Rudsley, P. E., represented the Uniontown District as in a progressive state in every respect.

The nominating committee then came in and made their report, which was confirmed.

J. Horner was asked to be excused from acting as Assistant Secretary, and T. H. Wilkinson was elected to fill the vacancy.

After the usual announcements the doxology was sung, Rev. S. R. Brockunier pronounced the benediction and Conference adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Conference opened its second session on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, Bishop Ames in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. R. Boyd. Rev. Wm. Cox, D. D., P. E., reported that the Washington District as in a prosperous condition financially and spiritually. The District has advanced numerically, and has manifested the spirit of benevolence to some extent.

P. Phillips, of the firm of Phillips & Co., of Cincinnati, was introduced to the Conference, and edified the entire audience by singing some excellent patriotic and spiritual songs.

Rev. J. S. Beems represented the Bellefonte district as enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

The Presiding Elders of the remaining districts were called up, and gave a favorable report of the general interests of the church throughout their boundaries.

The reports from all sections are certainly encouraging to the ministers, and will, no doubt, inspire them with renewed zeal in prosecuting the great work of evangelizing the world.

The examination of the character of effective elders was then completed, when the names of Revs. S. R. Babcock, W. K. Houtan and W. L. Harris were called, it was announced that they had died during the year.

Several distinguished ministers from abroad were introduced to the Conference and added to the interest of the session by their presence.

Christ Church, Allegheny City.

The congregation of Christ Church, Allegheny city, have undertaken an enterprise of considerable magnitude, one that promises to transform the present church edifice into one of the handsomest in this vicinity and add greatly to the attractions of our sister city. The improvements contemplated are:

First—The addition of a new building in the rear, to be used below for a Sunday School and lecture room, the upper floor to constitute the chancel and providing also suitable accommodation for an organ chamber, baptistry and vestry. Internal communication to be provided from entrance below to the vestry, and other accommodations of a minor character.

Second—The lowering of the floor to the level of the chancel, four feet, and removal of the present front gallery and vestibule under and throwing the space into the church, the foundation of a new vestibule in the tower, rearranging the steps for ascent, and also comprising the reseating of the church and removal of all the old sittings and pulpit desk, and provision of new.

Third—The removal of the old plaster and grained oiling and substitution of a new one of wood, the panels of the ceiling to be of plaster between the timbers, allowing scope for suitable decoration in color.

Fourth—The improvement and completion of the exterior by carrying up of a tower of appropriate design; also the finishing of the buttresses, eaves, cornices, &c., in a proper and church-like manner, and by the introduction of traceried windows of proper character. All of which work to be executed in stone, though in some cases, such as the windows, it may be done in wood.

Estimate of cost at present prices, $16,000; but should the price of labor and materials fall, as it is hoped it will before long, the work may be done perhaps for $10,000. We must not omit to mention that the proposed improvements include a new organ of the best. A plan has been drawn by that accomplished architect, Gordon W. Loyd, of Detroit, in whose opinion, corroborated by that of our fellow-citizen, Walter P. Marshall, Esq., so well known for his fine esthetic culture and taste, the church as so re-constructed will not be surpassed in adaptation and beauty of effect by any in the two cities.

A fine and imposing picture of the church as it will appear when completed may be seen in Mr. Marshall's store, No. 87 Wood street, where all interested in the enterprise are respectfully requested to call.

Apart from the claims which this enterprise has on our liberal minded citizens, Dr. Page, the Rector of Christ's Church, is entitled to the hearty support of this community, not only for his connection therewith, and labors in the cause of Christianity and morality, but for the valuable support he has rendered the country in the trying times through which we are passing. He has ever been ready with his voice and pen to sustain the loyal cause. The sacrifice the war has imposed on him through the loss of property and the severing of ties, has been great, and the fact should not be forgotten by his fellow-citizens, who will also recall the relations of his family to the early history and prosperity of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. BRAUFF'S COMPANY.—Capt. S. J. Brauff's company, which was recruited in this city, and left for Harrisburg last week, arrived here yesterday morning *en route* for the 77th Pennsylvania regiment, to which it has been assigned. The company will be quartered at the Government Barracks, on First street, above Smithfield, until they secure transportation. Yesterday morning Captain Brauff was presented with a suit of clothes, suitable to his rank, by the members of the company. Lieut. George McKnight was also the recipient of a magnificent sword from the same source. The Lieutenant was formerly a member of Company A, 102d regiment, and will make an excellent officer.

Chief Justice Wilson, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, is stopping at the Monongahela House.

Sherman's Advance.

"E. D. M.," in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, lays out the following programme;

Our troops are reconstructing the North Carolina Railroad, from Newbern, through Raleigh to Greensboro, and as Bragg evacuates, (which he will do,) they will complete the road and supply Sherman, as he advances up to the gates of Richmond, from Newbern. Sherman, as he advances on Richmond, will get join Grant, who commands only the south side of the Appomattox, but he will move on the line of the Danville road, and complete the investment. Such is the campaign, as we suppose, a competent General-in-Chief, familiar with the lace and resources of this country would make it. It is made all the more easy by the fact that *Lee has lost his opportunities*. He has lost the best opportunity of a brilliant military fame which any one man ever had, unless he should do something very extraordinary hereafter—he will pass into history as a man of no great resources or comprehension of mind. But for this present we only say—*nous verrons*.

DAVID MATSON.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," so sweetly told by the great English poet? It is the story of a man who went to sea, leaving behind a sweet young wife and little daughter. He was cast away on a desert island, where he remained several years, when he was discovered and taken off by a passing vessel. Coming back to his native town, he found his wife married to an old playmate—a good man, rich and honored, with whom she was living happily. The poor man, unwilling to cause her pain and perplexity, resolved not to make himself known to her, and lived and died alone. The poem has reminded me of a very similar story of my own New England neighborhood, which I have often heard, and which I will try to tell, not in poetry, like Alfred Tennyson's, but in my own poor prose. I can assure my readers that in its main particulars it is a true tale.

One bright summer morning, more than three score years ago, David Matson, with his young wife and his two healthy, barefooted boys, stood on the bank of the river, near their dwelling. They were waiting there for Pelatiah Curtis to come round the Point with his wherry, and take the husband and father to the port, a few miles below. The *Lively Turtle* was about to sail on a voyage to Spain, and David was to go in her as mate. They stood there in the lovely morning sunshine, talking cheerfully; but, had you been near enough, you could have seen tears in Anna Matson's blue eyes, for she loved her husband, and knew there was always danger on the sea. And David's blunt, cheery voice trembled a little now and then, for the honest sailor loved his snug home on the Merrimack, with the dear wife and her pretty boys. But presently the wherry came stemming side and David was just stepping into it when he turned back to kiss his wife and children once more.

"In with you, man," said Pelatiah Curtis. "There's no time for kissing and such fooleries when the tide serves."

And so they parted. Anna and the boys went back to their home, and David to the port, whence he sailed off in the *Lively Turtle*. And months passed, autumn followed the summer, and winter the autumn, and then spring came, and anon it was summer on the river side, and he did not come back. And another year passed, and then the old sailors and fishermen shook their heads solemnly, and said the *Lively Turtle* was a lost ship, and would never come back to port. And poor Anna had her bombazine gown dyed black, and her straw bonnet trimmed in mourning ribbons, and thenceforth she was known only as the Widow Matson.

[And how was it all this time with David himself?

Now you must know that the Mohammedan people of Algiers and Tripoli, and Mogadore and Sallee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of fitting out galleys and armed boats to seize upon merchant vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of their crews and passengers, just as men calling themselves Christians in America were kidnapping negroes in Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turtle fell into the hands of one of these roving sea robbers, and the crew were taken to Algiers, and sold in the market place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest.

When a boy he had learned the trade of shipcarpenter with his father on the Merrimack, and now he was set at work in the dock yards. His master, who was naturally a kind man, did not overwork him. He had daily his three loaves of bread, and when his clothing was worn out, its place was supplied by the coarse cloth of wool and camel's hair woven by the Berber women. Three hours before sunset he was released from work, and Friday, when was the Mohammedan Sabbath, was a day of entire rest. Once a year, at the season called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week. Some years went on—days, weeks, months and years. His dark hair became grey. He still dreamed of his old home on the Merrimack, and of his good wife and children. He wondered if they yet lived, what they thought of him, and what they were doing. The hope of ever seeing them again grew fainter and fainter, and at last nearly died out; and he resigned himself to his fate as a slave for life.

But one day a handsome, middle-aged gentleman, in the dress of one of his own countrymen, attended by a great officer of the Bey, entered the ship-yard, and called up before him the American captives. The stranger was none other than Joel Barlow, Commissioner of the United States to procure the liberation of slaves belonging to that Government. He took the men by the hand as they came up, and told them they were free. As you might expect, the poor fellows were very grateful; some laughed, some wept for joy, some shouted and sang, and threw up their caps, while others, with David Matson among them, knelt down on the chips, and thanked God for the great deliverance.

"This is a very affecting scene," said the Commissioner, wiping his eyes. "I must keep the impression of it for my 'Columbiad;'" and drawing out his tablet, he proceeded to write on the spot an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterwards found a place in his great epic.

David Matson had saved a little money during his captivity, by odd jobs and work on holidays. He got a passage to Malaga, where he bought a nice shawl for his wife and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready to sail for Boston.

Almost the first man he saw on board was Pelatiah Curtis, who had followed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neighbor did not know him, so changed was he with his long beard and Moorish dress, whereupon, without telling his name, he began to put questions about his old home, and finally asked him if he knew a Mrs. Matson.

"I rather think I do," said Pelatiah; "she's my wife."

"Your wife!" cried the other. "She is mine before God and man. I am David Matson, and she is the mother of my children."

"And mine, too!" said Pelatiah. "I left her with a baby in her arms. If you are David Matson, your right to her is outlawed, at any rate she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up."

"God is great!" said poor David Matson, unconsciously repeating the familiar words of Moslem submission, "she shall be done. I loved her, but I shall never see her again Give these, with my blessing, to the good woman and the boys," and he handed over, with a sigh, the little bundle containing the gifts for his wife and children.

He shook hands with his rival. "Pelatiah", he said, looking back on his left the ship, "be kind to Anna and my boys."

"Ay, ay, sir!" responded the sailor, in a careless tone, he watched the poor man passing slowly up the narrow street until out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said, heiging himself to a fresh end of tobacco; "but I'm glad I've seen the last of him."

When Pelatiah Curtis reached home, he told Anna the story of her husband, and laid his gifts in her lap. She did not shriek nor faint, for she was a healthy woman, with strong nerves; but she stole away and wept bitterly. She lived many years after, but could never be pursuaded to wear the pretty shawl which the husband of her youth had sent as his farewell gift. There is, however, a tradition that, in accordance with her dying wish, it was wrapped about her poor old shoulders in the coffin and buried with her.

The little old bull's-eye watch, which is still in the possession of one of her grandchildren, is now all that remains to tell of David Matson—the lost man,—*Our Young Folks*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SEVERE COUGHS AND COLDS, are being rapidly produced by the sudden changes of weather incident to our climate, but Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will so promptly cure them. Sold everywhere. mh13-2t M W & S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—does not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc28-1y

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A,

Pittsburgh Office, 84 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS, PITCH CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. B HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

fe24-60d-tf

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale exclusively on commission. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

ja13-6m-eod-TuThe&sat

KANAWHA & CHESTNUT RUN OIL CO.

—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place in Lafayette hall, (entrance on Fourth street,) on MONDAY EVENING, March 20th, at 7½ o'clock, important business to be presented to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

mh11-5t-eod

DIXON'S Blackberry Carminative.

FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

ITS VIRTUES ARE WELL KNOWN. ITS EFFECTS ARE SPEEDY AND CERTAIN.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in the United States. B. L. FARNESTOCK & CO., and JOS. FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

AHERN & ROBINSON, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. mh18-6t-eod

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
DOUBLE BILL!

Second appearance here of Mr. W. S. HIGGINS, who will appear in two celebrated Dramas.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, will be presented the thrilling Drama, entitled

LA TOUR DE NESLE; or, THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

Capt. Buridan.....W. S. Higgins.
(Supported by the full Company.)
Song.....Fanny Burt.
Double Dance.....Misses Louisa and Jennie.
To conclude with the stirring Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
The Jibbenainosay.....W. S. Higgins.
MONDAY, Pittsburg's favorite, EDWIN ADAMS.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

GRAND MATTINEE.
GRAND MATTINEE.
THIS AFTERNOON. THIS AFTERNOON.

And an immense Bill for

SATURDAY NIGHT.
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Concluding with

JACK SHEPPARD.
JACK SHEPPARD.
JACK SHEPPARD.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

Tremendous bill for SATURDAY NIGHT. Last night of the grand military spectacle of

The French Spy; or, the Fall of Algiers.

In three acts, with all the original music, dances, effects, battles, tableaux and the terrific broad sword combat. Marietta Ravel as the French Spy.

Laughable farce of a Moorish merchant's vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of their crews and passengers, just as men calling themselves Christians in America were kidnapping negroes in Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turtle fell into the hands of one of these roving sea robbers, and the crew were taken to Algiers, and sold in the market place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest.

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CONCERT HALL,

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON!

The Great and Novel Reflector of the Universe,

Pronounced by the most critical and fashionable audiences and the entire press of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and all other Eastern and Western cities, to be the most magnificent, last and only

"The Scientific Wonder of the age! Thank me! pleasing and instructive entertainment ever placed before the public."

A series of exhibitions will be given here, commencing

MONDAY, March 20th, at 8 o'clock,

with tours through the world, and fresh transcripts of all that is striking in landscape, rare or beautiful in Nature or Art, together with the

BRILLIANT STEREOSCOPIC EFFECT,

Instantaneous views with moonlight effect, interesting local views, portraits, &c., &c., &c.

The public will not be disappointed in believing that the STEREOPTICON is truly a scientific wonder, and gives the world at a glance, *it matters not, delightful and astonishing.* The traveling spectator can verify its accuracy, and the "home-bred youth" appreciate its grandeur.

Change of Programme each Evening.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Ticket office at Messrs. Miller and Kleber Brothers, where seats may be secured without extra charge, on Monday morning, at half past 8 o'clock afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents. mh16-tf

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH,

THE GREAT ELOCUTIONIST,

Will deliver two Readings

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

On Friday Evening, March 17th.

Selections from "Othello," "Paul's Defense before Agrippa," "Sheridan's Ride," "The Wonderful One Hoss Shay," &c.

Saturday Evening, March 18th.

"Enoch Arden," "Ballad of New Orleans," "Battle of Balaklava," "Mr. Pickwick and his Friends on the Ice. (Mr. Weller gives lessons in sliding and Mr. Pickwick takes a cold bath)," &c.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading commences at 8 o'clock. mh15-4t

A SERIES OF GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

To be given at

CONCERT HALL,

Commencing Monday, March 13th, 1865,

Under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, who, at 12 entertainments given by this Association, at the Academy of Music in N. York, have given towards $50 worth of articles and have given away 40,000 presents.

☞ THE NOW OPEN FOR SALE OF TICKETS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS at the Company's Depot, No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert hall. fe18-tf

A VALUABLE PRESENT

Given with each ticket, varying in value from $1 to $500, which the purchaser of a ticket may receive on the place where the ticket is purchased. The presents will be given from the

IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY!

Pianos, Diamonds, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Breakfast Sets, Gold Watches, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Silver Watches, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Brooches, Solitaires, Rings, &c., &c., and an endless variety of Big Uncle and objects de Vertu, now on exhibition at the Company's Depot, at which place only, tickets can be purchased.

mh15-1f J. W. ELIAS, Actuary.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jc23-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson, a minor child. In Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, No. 121, December Term, 1864. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, made February 11th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, situate in the city and county of Allegheny, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the equal, undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, mark'd No 64, in William Robinson Jr.'s, plan of the subdivision of out-lots, Nos. 179 and 180, in the reserve tract, called the Buena Vista extension of Allegheny—beginning on Falo Alley street, at the distance of 648 feet from the North Common; thence north 30 feet to Taylor avenue; thence by said avenue 110 feet west to a 10 feet alley; thence south by said alley 20 feet; thence east 110 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms made known at sale.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys for Guardian.

mh16-21t

O. K.

O. K. REMEDY.—A certain and speedy cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, whites, spasmodic stricture, and diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c. In this every agreeable odor and pleasant taste, does not derange the most delicate stomach, and can be taken at all times, without restraint during business, without suspicion.

Plain and full directions accompany each bottle. Price $1 50. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
cor. of the Diamond and Market street,
mh16 Sole Agent.

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 24 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at

M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fulton, Beaver County, Pa.
fe15

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON

the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [mrs] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja31-2in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja18-3m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000 000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, JOS. H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, Pres't.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

PIANOS.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York,
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
BOARDMAN & GRAY,

PIANOS.

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGAN, with Tremolo Attachment.

Just received a new lot of the above celebrated instruments, together with good cheap Pianos from other manufactures, at reduced rates, and guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
no. 12 St. Clair street.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE HIGHEST MUSICAL AUTHORITIES.

After having examined the Piano-fortes of Messrs. Decker Brothers very carefully, we have come to the conclusion and cheerfully testify that *they are in every respect first class instruments.* Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct and of an entirely musical character. Their touch equable in the extreme, and plainly demonstrating that none but the *very best materials* are used, and their *touch, evenness* and *quality of tone* throughout the whole compass of the keyboard *unsurpassed by any other Piano-forte we have ever seen.*

CARL WOLFSOHN, Philadelphia.
H. C. MILLER,
THEODORE THOMAS,
WILLIAM MASON,
CHARLES FRADEL,
THEO. HAGEN, editor of Mus. Review & World,
CARL ANSELM, Director of the German Opera,
JOHN SONNEBERG, editor of Journal of Music,
F. L. RITTER and KARL KLAUSER.

HOFFMAN, DECKER & CO.,
No. 8, FIFTH STREET,

Are sole Agents for Decker's Pianos. Also, for the celebrated Taylor & Farley Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. mh15

PENN INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,

On Hancock street.

This Institution, so long and successfully conducted by the late Prof. M. Smith, has passed into the hands of a sub-scriber, a Principal of long experience in primary, land will open again on MONDAY next, March 20th. A continuance of the liberal patronage is invited. A few seats are still vacant.

A. WILLIAMS.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned is about retiring from his position as Principal of Penn Institute, and that Rev. Aaron Williams, D. D., is to take charge of this Institution; and I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams as an experienced educator, and a gentleman every way worthy of the confidence of those who may send him to educate.

mh16-4t J. M. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LAWRENCE ROLLING MILL WORKS WITH COAL PRIVILEGES.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Orphans' Court of Lawrence county, State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale, at the rolling mill, on THURSDAY, the fourth (4th) day of May, A. D. 1865, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Ironton, county of Lawrence aforesaid, known as the "Lawrence Rolling Mill Works," commencing at a stake which bears from the north-west corner of Virginia survey, Registered street N. 55 deg. E. 26 feet, thence N. 18 deg. 36 min. W. 450 feet; thence from which a Sycamore twelve inches in diameter bears west thirteen feet, and a buckeye three inches in diameter bears south fifteen feet, thence S. 71 deg. 24 min. W. 200 feet; thence S. 18 deg. 36 min. E. parallel with the first mentioned line 450 feet to the place of beginning, on which is situated the rolling mill and fix ures. Also, lots 408, 409, 413 and 414 of said survey, situate on the Ohio river, on which is situated the coal privilege belonging to said rolling mill, acquired by contract with the Ohio Iron and Coal Company, and Dempsey, Rogers & Ellison, together with the houses erected for the use of the miners at the coal works. Also, all the tools used about said rolling mill and coal works.

Appraised at $60,000. Terms of sale, one-fourth cash in hand, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months, with interest on the deferred payments from the confirmation of sale. SHERMAN G. JOHNSON,
mh15-6t Receiver of James Rodgers & Co.

RED HOOK PETROLEUM STORES

AND BONDED WAREHOUSE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine and Residuum,

RECEIVED ON STORAGE, OR ON COMMISSION, BY

F. W. GREEN & CO.

Office, 74 and 76 Wall Street, New York.

FRED'K W. GREEN, H. M. MCCORKLE, Prop'rs

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The Red Hook Petroleum Stores and Bonded Warehouse

Are situated on the Bay, at Red Hook Point, which is one of the most favorable locations for the shipping of PETROLEUM near New York, being only twenty minutes from Wall street, by ferry and cars.

We have a water front of four hundred and fifty feet with twenty-two feet depth of water at low tide. The slip being protected by a BREAKWATER, vessels can at all times load or unload without risk to vessels or oil. The Stores being only twenty feet from the vessels, the oil requires little handling.

All Oil by the UNION LINE is landed on our dock: also by the Long Island Railroad and Phil'adelphia and Erie Railroad, if so consigned.

Insurance can be written at the lowest market rates. Our facilities as well as rates will be found as low rates, and guaranteed good care and attention. fe27-1f

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1865.

EXPRESS TO THE Monongahela Oil Regions.

This Company having established Agencies at Rice's Landing, Waynesboro and Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., are prepared to do a general Express forwarding business between Pittsburgh and those points, via Monongahela river. The goods and valuables will be in charge of our own messengers, and all matter entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.

mr4-1m

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Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. E. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 17, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Gold, May Coupons	165 00	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad 2d mort.	.....	100 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	.....	101 00
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 75	.....
Butler County 6's	55	.....
Exchange Bank	88 25	.....
Citizens Bank	.....	86 50
Mechanics Bank	72 00	76 00
Merchants & Manufacturers	.....	78 00
Fourth National Bank	170 00	.....
First National, Allegheny	.....	131 00
Columbia	.....	76 00
Pittsburgh and New York	1 25	.....
Eldorado	.....	1 75
Cherry Run Central	.....	2 20
Merchants	.....	56
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	.....	1 03
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	8 75
Ohio Valley	1 75	.....
Ross	1 40	.....
Central Basin	.....	1 00
Hemlock	.....	4 25
Caldwell	.....	6 50
Cherry Run & Blood	.....	1 50
West Virginia	.....	1 75
Western Pennsylvania	.....	3 00

SALES AFTER BOARD.

400 shares McAboy	1 00
500 shares Butler County 6's	56
1000 shares Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	2 75

FRIDAY, March 17—P. M.

Notwithstanding everybody was more or less excited about the "flood," still there was a crowd at the People's Exchange this evening, eager and ready to operate in oil stocks. Prices of many stocks ruled lower. Cherry Run Central sold down to $2 10. Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold weak at $5 60. Horseneck at from 90c. to 95c. The decline in the price of gold is beginning to tell on the stock market, and dealers in oil shares operate more cautiously. The sales, however, this evening, as will be seen by the subjoined list, were large. The details are as follows:

100	shares	Cherry Run Central	.....	2 10
500	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	...	1 00
500	do	do do	...	1 00
500	do	do do	...	1 00
1000	do	do do	...	1 00
50	do	do do	...	1 00
100	do	do do	...	1 00
1000	do	do do	...	1 00
1000	do	Horseneck	.....	95
100	do	do	.....	90
100	do	do	.....	90
100	do	do	.....	90
100	do	do	.....	90
100	do	do	.....	95
1000	do	Merchants'	.....	54
1000	do	Ohio Valley	.....	1 65
200	do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	5 60
881	do	Pittsburgh and New York	.....	1 75
100	do	do	.....	1 75
50	do	Ritchie	.....	95
150	do	do	.....	80
500	do	do	.....	75
200	do	do	.....	75
2000	do	do	.....	75
1000	do	Reid Farm	.....	4 20
1000	do	Stella	.....	70
2500	do	do	.....	70
100	do	do	.....	70
500	do	do	.....	70
50	do	Steel	.....	45 00
1	do	do	.....	46 00
1	do	do	.....	43 00
1000	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	.....	1 01
1000	do	do do	.....	1 01
100	do	do do	.....	1 01
500	do	do do	.....	1 01
500	do	do do	.....	1 01
200	do	do do	.....	1 01
475	do	Western Pennsylvania	.....	3 00
100	do	Whiteley Creek	.....	1 80

AFTER BOARD.

100	Shares	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 00
500	do	Pittsburgh and New York	1 75
200	do	Ritchie	70

The following are the closing "bids" and "offers:"

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Allegheny Valley	.....	8 50
Banner	.....	1 00
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	1 55	80
Caldwell of Philadelphia	.....	6 25
Central Basin	1 20	1 40
Cherry Run	1 00	1 10
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 05	1 35
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 50	1 70
Columbia	75 00	76 00
Duck Creek Oil Co	.....	19 00
Eldorado	1 55	1 75
Fayette	25	75
Federal	90	1 05
Great American	4 50	5 50
Hemlock	.....	3 90
Jackson	90	1 25
McAboy Cherry Run	1 00	1 13
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	65
National, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 00
Nat. Refining & Storing	7 50	11 00
North American	.....	5 00
Oil Basin, of Phila	.....	8 25
Oil Creek and Pittsburgh	.....	2 25
Paxton	.....	4 25
Phillips	3 90	4 00
Revenue	.....	1 75
Ross	1 35	1 42
Star Wells	98	1 00
Tack Petroleum of New York	2	3
Union Lubric	95	1 05
West Virginia Pittsburgh	.....	2 00
Whitely Creek	1 60	2 00

Toledo Market.

The market is decidedly weak, and it is difficult to effect sales. We give below a few light transactions, those of wheat exhibiting a decline of about 3c. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull.

Flour—There were a couple of lots on the market, but no buyers. We give nominal quotations: Fine, $6 00@6 25; superfine, $6 00@6 75; extra, $8@8 25; double extra and fancy, $8 75@10 68. Buckwheat, $8. Rye flour, $8.

Wheat—Market still and 3@4c lower; sale early in the day of 350 bu Amber Michigan at $1 60. On 'Change 580 bu No. 2 red at $1 65; 550 bu Amber Michigan at $1 68. No. 1 Red was offered at $1 65 but not taken.

Corn—Sales 1,050 bu No. 1 new at 85c.

Oats—Sale 600 bus at 65c.

Pork—Mess, heavy, $30; do, light, $31; butts and rumps, $32; hams, picked, $36; do smoked, 21@22c ₰ lb.

Beef—Mess, heavy, $15; do light, $12; prime, $10 00.

Lard—Prime, in bbls, 21c; do kegs, 22c.

Tallow—Mutton, 12c; beef, 12@9c.

Butter—Fresh roll, 25@28c; do keg, 25; common, 20c.

Cheese—Hamburg, 23c; Western Reserve, 22c, Eggs—18@19c.

Potatoes—Neshannocks, 80c; long pink eyes, 80c; Mercers and Carters, 90c; common and mixed, 75c.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The decline in gold has a depressing influence on our general markets, and it has unsettled prices to such an extent that it is almost impossible to give quotations with any degree of accuracy. In some cases concessions have been made, but without leading to much business, as buyers are unwilling to operate until matters become more settled. Holders, however, are not pressing stocks on the market, for were this done it presently would have to sacrifice them. In provisions there was not enough done to establish prices, and it is almost useless to attempt giving quotations. Only pork of mess pork could not be sold at over $30, though it is held nominally $2@3 higher. Old pork declined to $22 25 in New York to-day, and now to $34 12½.

Nothing transpired in bulk meats. The prices asked are 15c for shoulders, and 17c for rib sides, loose, though sales could not be effected to any extent above these rates, packed. Bacon is entirely nominal, and we shall not attempt to give quotations for it. Lard is offered at 20¼@21c for prime country and city, without finding buyers.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market is not very active, though there is a good demand for bright manufacturing leaf, with sales at the auction warehouses today of 181 hhds as follows:

Planters—10 hhds trashy lugs at $5 to 5 90, 10 at 6 to 6 80, 10 lightlugs at 7 to 7 90, 4 fair lugs at 9 to 9 40, 3 good lugs at 10 to 10 75, 4 heavy lugs at 11 to 11 75, 2 fine heavy lugs at 12 25 to 12 75, 3 at 13 to 13 75, 5 of bright leaf at 14 to 14 65, 6 at 15 25 to 15 85, 1 at 17 25, 2 at 18 25 to 18 75, 2 at 20 75 to 21 25, 2 at 21 50 to 22 50, 2 at 25 to 25 25, 2 at 25 50 to 26, 3 at 27 to 27 25, and 2 at 29 to 31 25.

Ninth Street—3 hhds trashy lugs at $6 15@6 80, 6 at $7 25, 3 of bright lugs at $8 to 8 70, 2 at $9 60@9 90, 3 at $10, 2 at $11 75@13, 2 at $15 25@15 50, 2at $16 75@18, 2 at $20 75@22, 2 at $24 50, to at $24 75@28 in bond 327 50, and 2 at $30@32 50.

Broadway—1 hhds trashy lugs at $6 10@6 70, 5 at $7 @7 75, 3 at $8@9, 1 at $9 90, 4 at $10, 2 at $10 25@11, 2 at $13 75@15, 2 at $15 50@19, and 2 at $21 50@25 50.

Louisville—4 hhds trashy lugs at $5@5 50, 2 at $7 75@8 80, and $7@7 10, 2 of light new lugs at $8@9 50, 3 of heavy new lugs at $10 25 to light leaf $16, 2 at $19 25@21, 2 at $21@21 75, 2 at $23 25@24, 2 of fair leaf at $25 75, and 1 of bright leaf for wrappers at $33.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market dull, and prices low, with sales of 42 hhds, including 5 scraps, at $3; 51 green and damaged lugs from $6 10 to 7 10; 2 factors do at $7 50@8; 5 planters do from $9 to 10 75; 10 common shipping leaf from $11 50 to 14 50; 3 medium do from $17 to 19 25; 6 common manufacturing leaf from $23 50 to 28; 5 medium do from $30 to 35; and 1 good do at $40; also, 19 boxes from $4 50 to 15 50 per 100 lbs.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco were as follows, viz: 10 hhds and 50 boxes, viz: 6 hhds Virginia Leaf and Lugs, 1 at 6 50, 2 at 8; 1 at 20; 1 at 22; 1 at 24; 1 hhds southern Kentucky Leaf at 21 50; 3 hhds Kentucky Trash, 1 at 3 75, 1 at 5 75, 1 at 6 25; 5 boxes Virginia at 7 75@22. 45 cases Ohio Seed Leaf Wrappers at 6@per lb. To-day the market was flat and there only sales were to fill middlings, on private terms, understood to be about 58c; 6 do at 52c, and 4 do loose at 50c per lb.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 18, 1865. }

BUSINESS yesterday was not very active. The demand for most articles being limited. The principal attraction yesterday was the Allegheny river, and the destruction of property by the flood from Oil City. We learn that the river at that point was six feet higher, than any flood since 1852. It would be impossible to form an estimate of the damage by this flood. Business generally speaking was dull, and the sales were few and far between. On the Monongahela landing the shipments were restricted. The "Julia" from Zanesville had a big trip as usual, and she will leave this day at 4 p. m. for that port. The Golden Era had also a large cargo, including 100 tons pig iron. She will return to Portsmouth at noon. The punctual steamer Glide No 3, Captain Anderson, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind The fine steamer Empire City is also announced for the same port. The Silver Cloud No. 3 is loading for St. Louis and St. Paul. Other boats at the landing will probably commence operation the beginning of the week. The steamers Hard Times and W. H. Osborn are on their way up. The latter will load for St. Louis and Missouri river direct. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

BUTTER—The market was inactive. Buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent at the present prices, hence we have but few sales to notice—viz: 10 bbls at 30@33c; 4 do at 35; and 3 do very choice, 35c.

CIDER—The market was firm. Sales of 7 bbls at $10 00@14 00 ₰ bbl, the latter for extra sized barrels.

EGGS—The demand was only limited; we note sales of 5 bbls at 30@35c.

COTTON—Sheet has further declined to 55c.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Prices have been uniform for some time past. Sales 80 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22c.

HAY—The market was not very active; we note sales of 3 loads at the scales at $30@33.

POTATOES—Prices have undergone no change during the week. The sales were not large, among them were 30 bbls peach blows at $5 25.

FLOUR—The market was inactive and has been so during the week. Dealers have confined their purchases to small lots to meet the wants of the local trade. We notice a fair amount of receipts by the river; the principal portion, however, passes on East by rail. The current rates are: extra family, $10 25@10 75 ₰ bbl—the latter price for good brands.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales 25 bush from store at $6.

APPLES—The demand continues fair and sales were regular; sales of 50 bbls, from store, $4 50@5 00.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, with more sellers than buyers. Prices tend downward. Corn was dull, it being offered freely at $1 20, buyers being shy. Oats—The receipts for some days were limited; prices are improving; we note small sales at 65c. Wheat—We did not learn of any transactions; prices were nominal. Barley and Rye did not appear to be wanted.

BEANS—Were steady; we note sales 80 bush at $2 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been inactive during the week, the demand being restricted to small parcels of apples at 11@12c and peaches at 20c.

BACON—We have no change to note in regard to this article. The demand being limited, prices were drooping and irregular.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, March 17, 1865. }

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Oxalic	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Alcohol 98 @ 99	4 55	to	4 60	gal.
" 98 @ 99	4 60	to	4 65	"
Aloes, Cape	25	to	30	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 25	"
Ammonia Carb	37	to	39	"
" Aqua ff	16	to	18	"
Annotta	70	to	75	"
Ashes, Pot	None in the market			
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Pearl	8	to	9	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 35	to	1 40	"
Bay Rum	6 50	to	6 75	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 75	to	2 85	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	9	to	11	"
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. L	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 05	to	1 10	"
Blue Vitriol, refined	22	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	48	to	50	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8¼	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 65	to	2 75	"
Camphor Refined	1 45	to	1 50	"
Cantharides	2 35	to	2 45	"
Cassia in Mats	1 15	to	1 20	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to	75	"
" Roman	55	to	65	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	case
Cloves	60	to	65	lb
Cochineal	2 50	to	2 50	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 00	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar	60	to	65	lb
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Cudbear	45	to	75	"
Ether, Sulphuric	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	93	to	97	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract, Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	63	to	65	"
" " Italian	75	to	78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	30	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6¼	"
Galls Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	75	to	78	"
" White	90	to	1 10	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 00	to	1 20	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	75	"
" Flake	1 40	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	1 90	to	2 10	"
" Spanish float	2 00	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 00	to	9 50	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 70	to	1 75	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 65	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	65	to	68	"
Manna S. F	1 70	to	1 75	"
Morphia, Sulphate	11 00	to	11 25	₰ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 20	to	2 30	lb.
Oil Bergamot	12 00	to	14 00	"
" Castor	2	to	4 50	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 25	to	7 50	"
" Cod Liver	4 00	to	4 50	gall
" Lemon	8 00	to	8 50	₰ oz
" Lard, City	2 05	to	2 10	gall
" " Cincinnati	2 00	to	2 10	"
" Linseed, raw	1 58	to	1 60	"
" Neatsfoot	1 75	to	1 80	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Quarts	16 00	to	18 00	₰ doz
" " Pints	6 50	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 00	lb
" Peppermint	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm, genuine	3 25	to	3 50	gall.
" Tanner's	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W F	1 95	to	2 00	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 25	lb.
Opium, Turkey	14 75	to	15 00	"
Pepper, Black	50	to	53	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus, boxes	1 90	to	2 25	"
Plaster Paris, cale'd	5 00	to	5 50	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	95	to	1 10	"
" Iodide	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Prussiate Yellow	70	to	75	"
" " Red	1 60	to	1 65	"
Precipitate Red	2 40	to	2 50	"
" White	3 00	to	3 10	"
Putty	7	to	7¼	lb.
Quinine, Sulph	3 50	to	3 60	oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	27 00	to	28 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	20	to	25	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	17	to	18	"
" " Jamaica	20	to	25	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 30	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	4 00	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 15	to	4 25	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 00	to	1 50	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	23½	to	25	"
" Epsom	3½	to	7¼	"
" Soda	5½	to	6½	"
Seed, Anise	45	to	50	"
" Canary	9 50	to	10 00	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	₰ lb
" Hemp	3 75	to	4 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to	12	"
Soda Caustic	11¾	to	13	"
Soap Castile	27	to	29	"
" White	40	to	44	"
Starch	9½	to	10¼	"
Sugar Lead, white	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	48	to	55	oz.
Terra Japonica	14	to	15	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 40	to	2 50	gall
Turmeric	29	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 25	to	6 00	gall.
" Japan	1 50	to	2 00	"
" Damar	3 50	to	6 00	"
Venitian Red	5½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead, Pure	18	to	19	"
" Fancy B'ds	8	to	17	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4½	to	5	"
Ultramarine	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	15	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—McBane & A., 160 bags rye; Park & Mc., 10 bdls copper; L. H Voigt & Co, 26 pkgs produce; Wilson Parker, 6 pkgs do; Nimick & Co, 60 tons metal; J C Jenkins, 51 sks corn; Spencer and McKelvy, 300 bags barley; Singer & V, 26 pkgs produce; I oolittle and P, 8 boxes butter; McElroy & D, 10 bbls apples; T C Jenkins, 27 bbls do; A H Childs, 5 bbls lose; Simpson & K, 100 bags wheat; D N Courtery, 1 car corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Godfrey & C, 21 pkgs rags; Mr. Hewitt, 13 sks oats; S Barclay, 41 sks potatoes; R Stewart, 15 sks wheat; Hess, 40 bundles corn; W Fleming, 9 sks potatoes; D. Leslie, 90 bush oats, J Peppler, 16 bush wheat.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—F sellers, 50 bbls pork; J Marshall, 102 bgs oats; Jones & L, 1 car old wheels; J Moorhead, 2 cars metal; J H Rhodes, 200 bgs barley; H Riddle, 17 pkgs; J B Canfield, 40 boxes cheese; R Daizell, 50 doz brooms; J H Ralston, 39 green hides; Culp & Co, 189 bgs barley; Rea & K, 1 car shorts; Shomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; Rea & K, 1 car corn; Schriver & L, 75 half bbls herrings, 25 do white fish, 20 firkge do do; E Heazleton, 10 half bbls white fish.

Providence Wool Market.

The market quiet, with some falling off in prices since last week; the most desirable lots remain, however, becoming absorbed by consumption, and the decreasing stock is sought after at current rates. Sales for the week are 25,000 lbs fleece at 92@$1 03.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 18, 1865. }

BUSINESS yesterday was inactive. The extraordinary rise in the Allegheny river called forth the attention of oil dealers, particularly those that had oil on the wharf, in order to prevent the same from floating off. The destruction of property has been immense about Oil City, and the damage has been estimated at one million of dollars. Of course business in the oil way was neglected. The market will remain unsettled until the flood subsides. The river, all day, was running full of various kinds of property, consisting of oil, lumber, corn, swine, sheds, timber, and in fact every conceivable kind of property could be observed going past the city. To estimate the damage would be now out of the question. A lot of oil barrels marked Lucesco floated off; also 340 barrels of crude oil owned by Mr. Strickler, was swept away. In our next issue we will endeavor to furnish some additional particulars. In the meantime the only transactions that came under our notice will be found recorded below:

CRUDE OIL—Prices seem to have settled down to about 2s@3c for fair descriptions. Heavy parcels will command higher prices. Sales of 1,700 bbls, in bulk, at 2½c. We also note a sale of 2,000 bbls, for April delivery, not before reported, at 2½, packages returned. This would be equal to 3½c packages included.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive for this article. Sales of 75 bbls free at 78c per gallon

BONEDRUM—Was not enquired for.

There were no receipts by the river on account of the high water.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Pennock, Ball & Co, 50 barrels refined for Baltimore.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 18, 1865. }

The following table of prices exhibits a further decline in iron and nails, making the third one within a short period. The spring and summer trade will no doubt exhibit renewed activity The following table contains the latest corrections:

FLAT BAR.	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	5¾
1½ to 6, by ⅞ to ¾ inch	5¾
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	6
1¾ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	6
1¾ to 1¾, by ⅜ to 5-16 inch	6

HORSE SHOE.	₰ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ½ inch	7

HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 5-16 inch	6¾
2½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6¾
2½ to 1¾, by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	7¼
2½ to 3¾, by ⅜ and ½ inch	7¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2½ to 6 inch	6¾
1¾ and 2	7
2½ and 3	7¼
3½ and 4	7¾

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	5¾
1¾ to 2 inch	6
3 to 3¼ inch	6¼
3½ to 4 inch	6½
4¼ to 4¾ inch	6¾
5 to 5¾ inch	7

OVAL IRON.	₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	6¼
1¾ and 1¾ inch	6¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	6¾
1¾ and 1¾ inch	7
WAGON BOX IRON	7¾

SHEET.	
No. 16 to 17	7¾
18 to 21	8
22 and 23	8¼
24	8½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra

PLATES.	
8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	7½

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS.
Punched and counter sunk.
1¼ to 2, by ½ to ¾ inch 6
1¼ by ⅞ and 7-16 inch 6¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch 6¾
1¼ & 1½ inch and ⅜ inch 7

Juniata iron 2½ cts ₰ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	7

NAIL RODS.	
Junlata	12

NAILS.	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 6 @ 7	3 87½	3d Fine	8 87½
8d and 9d	7 12½	2d "	9 87½
6d and 7d	7 37½	4 in. Lining	10 37½
4d and 5d	7 37½	6 in. "	11 87½
20	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
Casing Nails	7 62	Barrel.	
6d	7 88	3 inch	9 38
10d	7 13	2½ inch	8 63
12d	7 13	2 inch	8 13
Finishing.		1½ inch	7 88
8d	8 13	1¼ inch	7 88
10d	7 88	Tobacco.	
16d	7 63	3 inch	7 38
20d	7 63	2½ inch	7 13
18d	7 63	104	6 88

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, payable on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, March 18, 1865. }

The word dullness only feebly expresses the state of the market at this time. The mills, at least those in want of iron, have confined their purchases to small parcels, in order to be ready for the reduction in iron and nails, which took place on Wednesday, hence we have scarcely any sales to record. The only operations were:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

125 tons No. 1 and 2 Anthracite, at...$55@58 cash.
100 tons Neutral Anthracite Mill ..... Prct terms.
60 tons No. 1 Anthracite Foundry...$55@— cash.
100 tons No. 1 Wrought Iron Scraps 75@— cash.

BLOOMS, SALES PER TON.

10 tons Juniata No. 1.....$140 cash.
10 tons do ..... 145 cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 17.

The following gold and stock report have been received by parties who received telegraph messages from New York:

NEW YORK, March 17.—Gold opened at 167¼, fell to 167, rose to 167¾, and closed at 165¾, at 5 p. m. 5-20s, 1862, 10-40s, 94; Cumberland, 43¾; New York Central, 100; Erie, 64¾; Reading, 105; Michigan Southern, 76¾; Michigan Northern, 103½; Illinois Central, 109¾; Erie, 96¾.

Forage Contracts at St. Louis.

Captain Currie, A. Q. M., considered bids for contracts for large amounts of corn, oats and hay. The offerings were large and the biddings were very close. Up to three o'clock the awards had not been made; but the lowest bids were as follows: C. J. Craffrey, proposed to deliver in St. Louis, as required, 200,000 bush of oats at 88 80c per bushel; in Cairo, 100,000 do, at 88c; in St. Louis, 100,000 bushels of corn at 81 15 per bushel; in St. Louis, 1,000 tons of prime timothy hay at $29 41, and 1,000 do do, at $31 per ton.

J. H. Mackey, proposed to deliver at Memphis, 8,000 tons of timothy hay at $37, and 3,000 do do, at $38 per ton.

J. H. Green, proposed to deliver at Memphis, 3,000 tons of timothy hay at $35, and 6,000 do do, at the mouth of White River, at $45 per ton.

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; itself-adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mhl1

BANKER'S CASES.

Pocket Books.
Money Books.
Photograph Albums.

Gold Pens, superior quality.
Gold & Silver Pen Cases & Holders.
Plain and Fancy Inkstands.
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights.
Letter Paper.
Note Paper.
Cap Paper.
Bill Paper.

STATIONERY in great variety, and of the best quality, always on hand.

W. S. HAVEN,
corner of Wood and Third streets.
mhl8-tf

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.—Our new price list of Nursery Stock for Spring planting is issued, and will be sent to applicants.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.
fe27 tf

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—W H Brown, 2 large cables Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 53 bdls paper; Forsythe, Bro & Co, 245 empty bbls; Hornbrook & Co, 1 pkg; Hupp & Beck & Co, 5 bbls eggs; Beckham & Long, 20 sks flaxseed; Joseph Spilsmie, 84 pkgs furniture; T B Young, 5 do do; A Milliken, 5 do do; A Bruner, 66 do do; Wm Hagan, 50 bags mill feed; R & A Carson, 4 bbls tobacco; Jacob Brown, 10 bbls molasses; John Jacobs, 1 pkg merchandise; Powell & goose; Jordan, Hollister & Co, 6 bbls butter and eggs; D W Burnell, 1 cask queensware; R Briel, 1 do do; I H Voigt, 11 bbls eggs and butter, 22 sks milt feed; Culp & Co, 5 bbls eggs, 50 sks shorts, 7 hhds tobacco; W H Garrard, 100 sks barley; Noble & Angle, 21 sks wheat; Spencer & McKay, 4 ale bbls; C Greetlinger, 1 rolls leather; L Henderson, 20 bbls apples; Elma Stove Co, 4 bell castings; Drowns, 4 baskets fish; Capt J McMillen, 31 bales hay; Hitchcock & McCreery, 5 pkgs moving.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Graham & Co, 80 barrels flour, 20 hhds tobacco, 53 barrels eggs, 56 do lard, 41 do beef, 145 do pork, 3 do butter, 3 do seed, 25 casks tallow, 116 bags flax seed, 8 sacks wool, 10 rolls leather, 2 hhds cheese; Armstrong, 21 packages merchandise; Head & Metzgar, 33 barrels apples, 6 do do, 3 do eggs, 1 box onions; W P Ewing, 22 barrels apples, 2 sacks do, 2 boxes eggs, 1 bale of furs; M B Snyder, 77 sks flax seed; J L Colvin & Co, 12 bbls rye flour, 2 bbls butter, 341 sks corn; Ewen, Hamilton & Co, 162 sks flax seed; Wm. Bagaley, 17 sks dried apples, 2 barrels flax seed, 3 packages butter, 1 barrel eggs; J B Metzgar, 5 bxs tobacco; J S Dilwor